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CREMATION

IN

GREAT BRITAIN

1909

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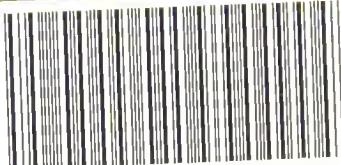
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ALL ITEMS ARE ISSUED SUBJECT TO RECALL

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"No educated person now believes that immortality is chained to the dead body."—Late Lord Playfair.



MARBLE URN IN THE VATICAN.



PREFACE.

LESS than forty years ago the late Sir Henry Thompson, father of the Modern Cremation Movement, first drew public attention to the need of a more sanitary and innocuous method of disposal of the dead than burial, and by his untiring advocacy of Cremation as a substitute caused widespread controversy.

During the last quarter of a century the practice of Cremation has become an established fact in this country, and the Cremation Society of England offers therefore no apology for issuing this booklet, which is published in response to a general demand for a comprehensive account of the Movement in Great Britain. This work is issued not only for the information and guidance of the constantly increasing number of friends of Cremation, but also for those who are imperfectly acquainted with the advantages and facilities already existing.

The Society, although not aiming at making Cremation compulsory, feels sure that all preconceived prejudice and erroneous sentiment against this economical, sanitary, and humane method of disposal of the dead will disappear when the advantages of Cremation, as carried out in a perfectly equipped Crematorium, are thoroughly realised.

April, 1909.

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ABOUT CREMATION.

CREMATION is no new thing in the world's history. As far as history will carry us back, we find it in common use, sometimes alone and sometimes side by side with burial.

In this country it was practised in the stone and bronze ages and down to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. But under the influence of Christianity, which, like Judaism before it, always favoured burial in preference to burning, cremation gradually ceased, and has not been in use here till its recent revival. It is, however, the common way of disposing of the dead over large parts of Asia (India and Siam).

The modern revival began in Italy in the early seventies of last century, and it was re-introduced into England mainly by the efforts of Sir Henry Thompson, who founded the Cremation Society in 1874. The first cremation, however, was not performed here till 1882, since which date its spread has been rapid and continuous. Last year (1908) 795 cremations were carried out in Great Britain.

REASONS FOR CREMATION ON THE GROUND OF HEALTH.

So long as the population of England was small, and most people lived in villages or in towns which were insignificant in size compared with our modern cities, burial of the dead in the midst of the living did comparatively little harm ; besides, the causes of disease were at that time little known or investigated. But in the last century the population increased very rapidly, and, owing to the invention of machinery and the necessary concentration of industry and factories, hundreds of thousands of men poured into the towns and rendered it imperative to consider the question of the public health in a way that was quite unknown before. It was found, among other things, that churchyards were centres from which disease spread to the surrounding houses; investi-



EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT URNS.

gations were made which revealed a horrible condition of burial vaults and graves; and the result was that a law was passed in 1855 forbidding interment within the boundaries of cities. This, however, was only a temporary remedy for the evil. A number of cemeteries was at once formed on the outskirts of London and elsewhere; but the growth of the Metropolis has been so rapid that it has overtaken the cemeteries, and they are now, in most cases, surrounded by dwelling-houses, as at Brompton, Kensal Green, Norwood, etc., and the old fatal conditions are being reproduced over again. The metropolitan boroughs are now making new cemeteries still further out, at Finchley, Ilford, Tooting, and so forth; but London increases so rapidly that before these latest cemeteries are half-filled, they will be in the midst of thickly populated suburbs. There is only one possible remedy for this evil—an evil which is incident not to London alone, but to all large cities—and that remedy is cremation. When it is considered that about 72,000 persons die in London alone every year—or 200 a day—it is really almost incredible that people will go on sowing the ground around the city in which they live with a ring of decomposing matter.

By means of cremation a human body is reduced in the space of an hour into harmless gases and a small amount of clean, white ash.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

Even at present cremation costs less than a burial of the same class. The expense of the funeral is the same in either case; that of the coffin need not be so much in the case of cremation, as not only is there no occasion to use a thick and ornamental coffin, but it is most undesirable to do so, it being difficult to burn and appreciably increasing the time occupied by cremation.

A shell or coffin made of light wood in the simplest style, which might be covered with cloth or polished, is all that is required, as it is, of course, consumed with the body in the process. A more ornate coffin may be used if desired, but it should contain the shell described, which can be subsequently removed. The following figures are submitted as fairly representing the cost of disposing of a dead body in London after conveyance to the cemetery or crematorium respectively :—

BURIAL.

Purchase of Private Earth Grave in ordinary ground	... ... ... ... ...	£5 8 6
Interment Fee	... ... ... ... ...	2 9 6
Average cost of Memorial Stone and Kerbs (compulsory at most Cemeteries)	... ... ...	10 10 0
		<u>£18 8 0</u>

CREMATION.

Cremation Fee, including use of chapel, waiting rooms, and all attendance, from £4 4s. to	... ... ... ... ...	£5 5 0
Urn	... ... ... ... ...	0 10 6
Chaplain's Fees for reading Service	... ...	0 10 6
Purchase of Niche in Columbarium (in perpetuity), from £3 3s., say	... ... ...	5 5 0
Memorial Tablet	... ... ...	2 2 0
		<u>£13 13 0</u>

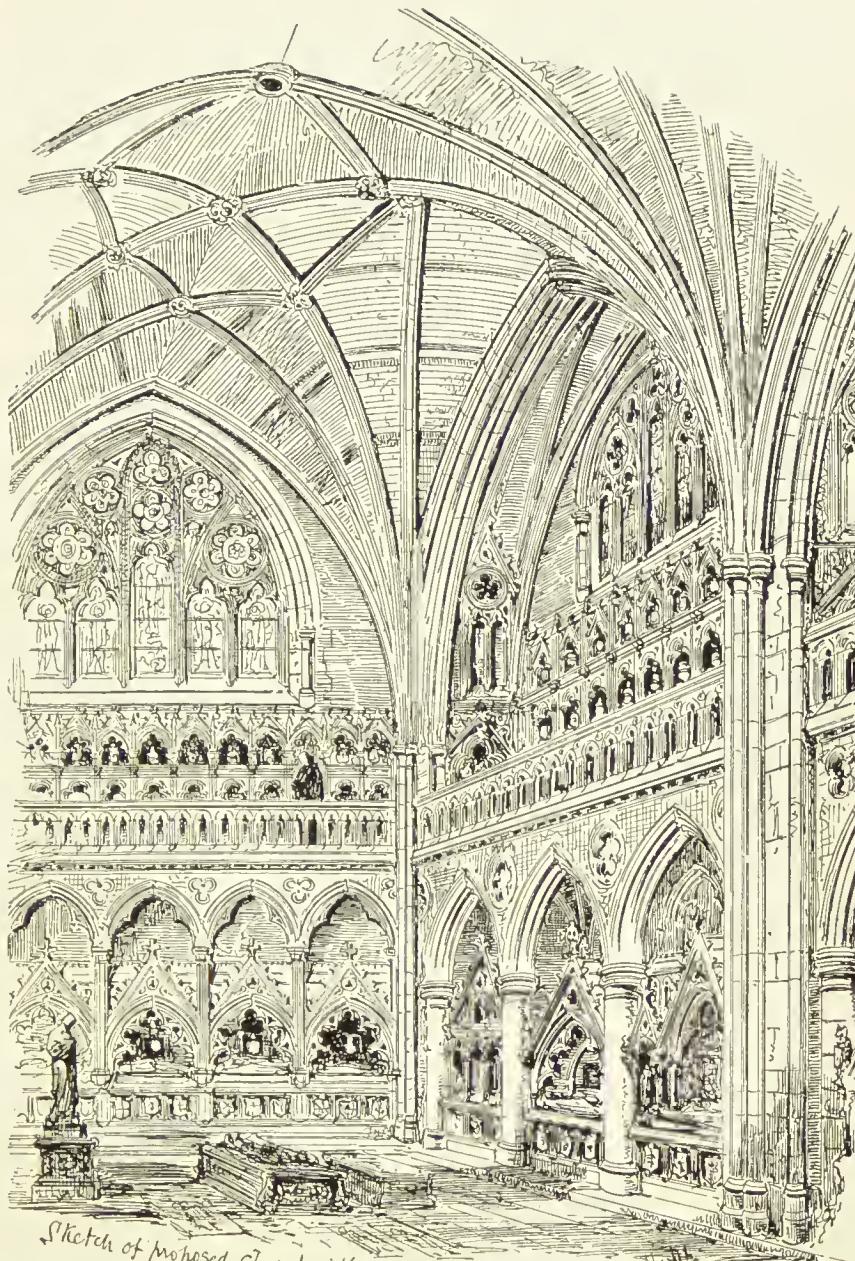
The burial charges are based upon the average cost of interment in the ordinary ground at six London cemeteries, and would be higher in selected ground or for a non-parishioner, the charges at each cemetery varying considerably.

When the number of cremations has increased so that the furnace need not be re-heated for each body cremated, it will be possible to reduce the cost materially.

SOCIAL AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

All cremations are carried out under an Act of Parliament passed in 1902, and regulations made by the Home Secretary under the Act. It is only when a cremation is to be performed that there is any satisfactory investigation of the cause of death, or even of the fact of death having taken place, as the ordinary certification of death is very imperfect in character,* whereas before cremation it is of a searching nature, and so thorough that it is impossible for foul play to escape notice, or for anything to be substituted for a corpse.

* According to the latest returns—those for 1906—over 8,000 bodies were buried in that year in England and Wales without any medical certificate whatever.



Sketch of proposed Chapel with
Columbaria, in Gallery.

C. R. Ashurst

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(Suggestion for Chapel with Altar Tombs and Niches in Gallery for Urns.)

This system of investigation ought, no doubt, to be extended to every case of death; but under the present law it is only cremation which ensures these advantages. It would also remove all possibility of anyone being buried alive, as no cremation can take place till a medical certificate has been signed by the doctor, in which he states that, "having attended the deceased before death, and *having seen and identified the body after death*, I give the following answers," etc.; and among the questions to be answered is, "How soon after death did you see the body, and what examination of it did you make?"

THE AESTHETIC SIDE OF CREMATION.

Cremation in no way interferes with the feeling of sanctity which attaches to the remains of the dead. An urn is in any case a more beautiful thing than a coffin, and is capable of great variety in artistic treatment. An urn containing ashes can be buried in a quiet country churchyard just as well as a coffin, or, as the ashes are entirely harmless, we could revert to the original custom of interring our dead in monuments inside the church. Or, again, for those who prefer them, columbaria are provided, as in the old Roman times, for the reception of urns, which can either be seen enclosed behind a metal grille or be hermetically sealed up in the niche. The small space occupied by an urn is also an important consideration; and if cremation were adopted in all cases of burial in Westminster Abbey, the question of providing more space for the interment of our national heroes would be solved for a long time to come.

Moreover, with cremation, friends are spared the discomfort and very considerable dangers, especially in inclement weather, of attending a graveside, thus obviating one of the most distressing features of burial. No part of the actual process of cremation is visible to those in the chapel adjoining the Crematorium.

SHORT REASONS FOR CREMATION.

Cremation effects in a little over an hour that which it takes years to do if the body is buried. The process of cremation absolutely prevents all possibility of pollution of water

or contamination of air; whereas burial is always noxious and sometimes dangerous.

Cremation, if generally adopted, would avoid the necessity of adding to our large and costly cemeteries.

Cremation offers facilities for a return to the ancient practice of interment in churches.

Cremation removes the possibility of being buried alive.

Cremation is easily arranged for, and less expensive than the ordinary form of burial where a private grave is used.

Cremation interferes with no religious ceremony or rite.

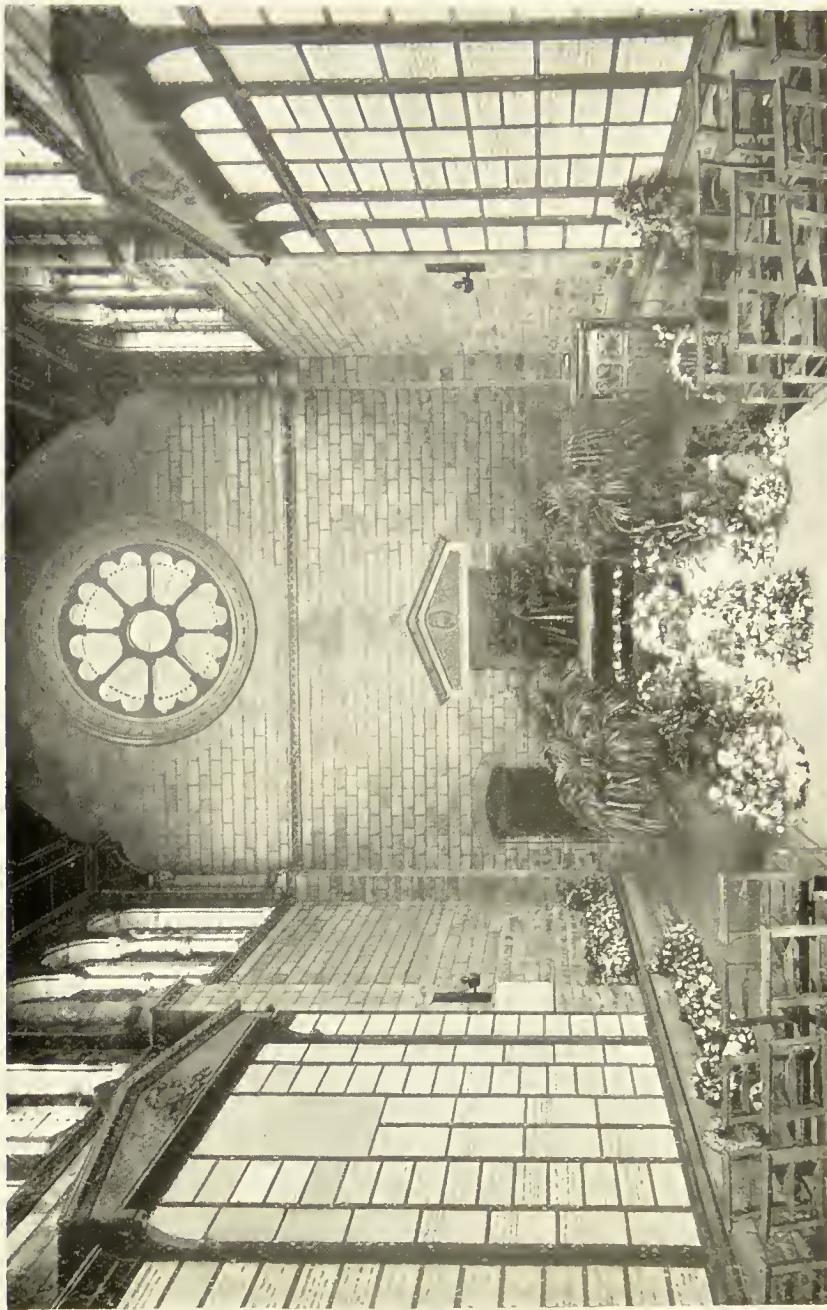
Cremation admits of the same ceremonial as if ordinary burial were resorted to.

Cremation has been recognised by Parliament. The Home Secretary has made regulations as to the maintenance and inspection of Crematoria, and has prescribed in what cases cremation may take place, and the forms of notices, certificates, and declarations which shall be given or made before cremation is permitted.

Cremation provides a much more effective safeguard against foul play than in the case of ordinary burial, and is the only real protection of society against secret crime.

Cremation is the only remedy for the present-day unnatural conditions of burial, facilitating the disposal of the dead reverently and decently without danger to the living.





INTERIOR VIEW MANCHESTER CREMATORIUM.

OPINIONS AND EXTRACTS.

Extract from the article by **Sir Henry Thompson**, in the *Contemporary Review*, January, 1874.—“One of the many social questions waiting to be solved, and which must be solved at no very remote period, is: Which of the various forms of treatment of the dead is best for survivors? The answer is easy and simple. Do that which is done in all good work of every kind—follow nature’s indication, and do the work she does, but do it better and more rapidly. In order to meet a possible objection to the substitution of cremation for burial, let me observe that the former is equally susceptible with the latter of association with religious funeral rites, if not more so. Never could the solemn and touching words, ‘Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,’ be more appropriately uttered than over a body about to be consigned to the retort; while, with a view to metaphor, the dissipation of almost the whole body in the atmosphere in the ethereal form of gaseous matter, is far more suggestive of another and a brighter life than the consignment of the body to the abhorred prison of the tomb.”

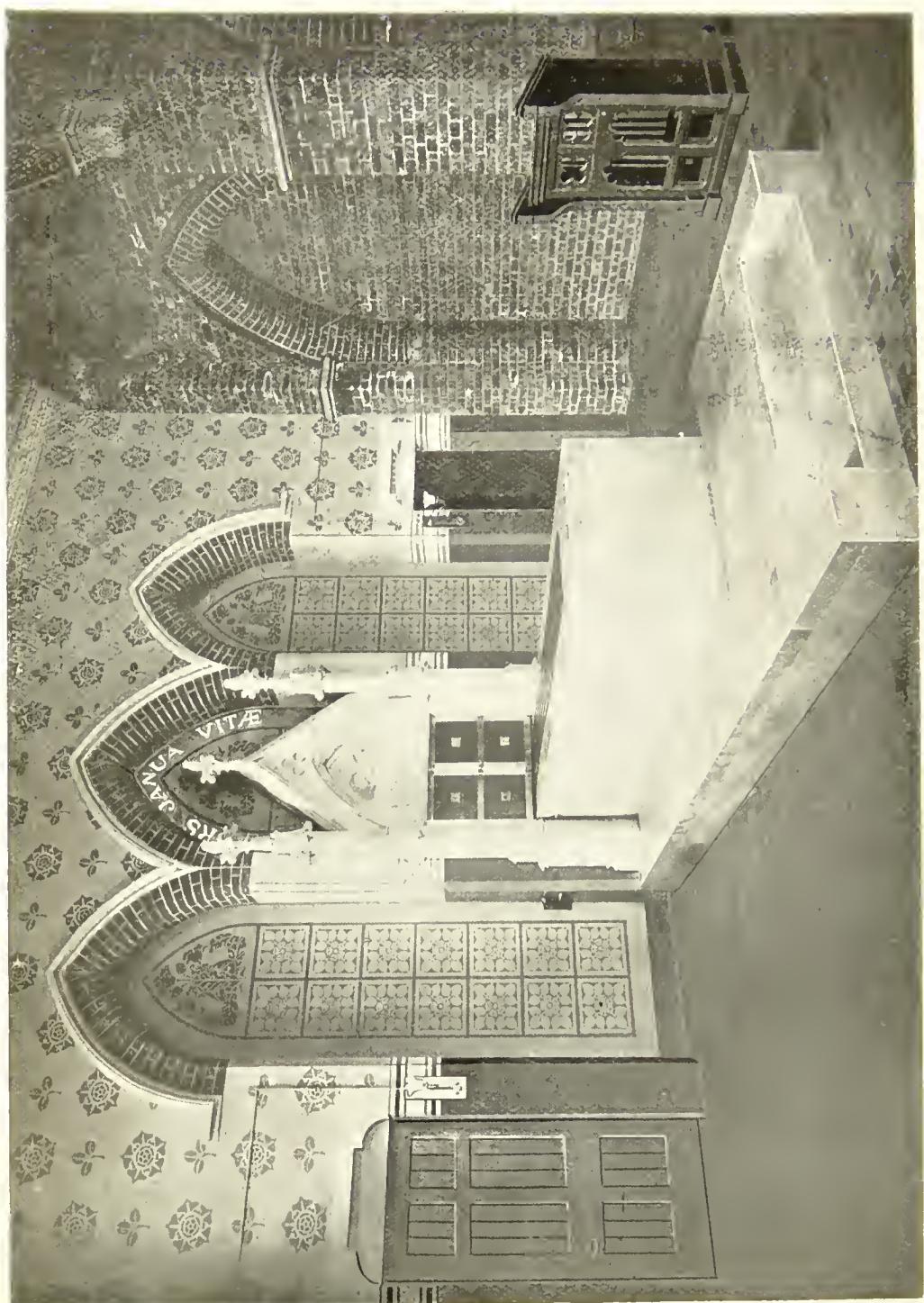
Bishop Fraser’s sermon at opening of cemetery at Bolton, 1874.—“The ancient Romans believed in immortality, and yet they believed in burning the bodies of their dead. Urn-burial was certainly quite as decent as the practice of interment, for anything he saw; and urns containing the ashes of the dead were more picturesque than coffins. Could they suppose that it would be more impossible for God to raise up a body at the resurrection, if needs be, out of elementary particles which had been liberated by the burning, than it would be to raise up a body from dust, and from the elements of bodies which had passed into the structure of worms? The omnipotence of God is not limited, and He would raise the dead whether He had to raise our bodies out of churchyards, or whether He had to call our remains, like the remains of some ancient Romans, out of an urn in which they were deposited 2,000 years ago.”

The late Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Moorhouse).—“No intelligent Faith can suppose that any Christian Doctrine is affected by the manner in which this mortal body of ours crumbles into dust.”

Bishop Potter, of New York.—“I have long been in hearty sympathy with the effort to promote the practice of cremation, which the growth of population, and the growth of cities of the dead in the neighbourhood of large communities, makes, in my judgment, a sanitary precaution of great value; and I heartily agree with the Bishop of Manchester in his view of the utter irrelevancy of any so-called Christian objections to it, which are usually witnesses to great ignorance or great stupidity.”

Dr. A. Buccellatti, a Roman Catholic Priest, and Professor of Theology at the University of Pavia, says: “As a reasoning Catholic, free from any prejudice, I do not hesitate for a moment to openly declare that cremation is not inconsistent with the teachings of religion.”

THE CATAFALQUE IN THE CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM CREMATORIUM.



OPINIONS AND EXTRACTS.

The following are extracts from letters written to the Birmingham Crematorium on the occasion of the opening ceremony in October, 1903:—

Dr. Legge, Bishop of Lichfield.—“I am in sympathy with those who see the necessity of adopting some such method for disposing of the bodies of the departed, on sanitary and utilitarian grounds, and I see nothing in it which should reasonably give offence to those who hold the Christian Faith.”

Dr. Gore, Bishop of Birmingham.—“What I should desire when I do myself die is that my body should be reduced rapidly to ashes, so that it may do no harm to the living, and then in accordance with the Christian feeling be laid in the earth—‘Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust’—with the rites of the Church. I do not see that there is any serious Christian argument against such a practice, and, from a sanitary point of view, it has enormous advantages.”

Dr. Knox, Bishop of Manchester.—“I am quite sure that, in spite of strong sentimental objections very naturally entertained, we shall come to see that under the conditions of modern life cremation is not only preferable from the sanitary point of view, but that it is also the most reverent and decent treatment of the bodies of the dead, and one that is in entire accordance with Christian belief.”

Principal Sir Oliver Lodge.—“I congratulate those who have worked for it on the consummation of their scheme, and to emphasise the desirability, especially in the neighbourhood of large towns, of thus providing a means of disposing of our bodies in such a way that their organic particles shall be promptly and cleanly returned to the atmosphere whence they were derived with a minimum of inconvenience and offence to the living.”

Rev. C. Voysey.—“If a graveyard or cemetery could be laid open, and a section of it exposed to view, no one who had seen it would ever permit the body of anyone he loved to be buried.”

Rev. R. Ussher.—“The words of St. Paul must be fully accepted, ‘We sow *not* that body that shall be.’ ‘There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body,’ and, going further back, we may say with Socrates, ‘I care not whether you burn or bury my body, provided you do not say that you have buried Socrates.’ And again, ‘The glory of the celestial body is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another.’ ‘Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God.’”

NOTABLE SUPPORTERS OF THE MOVEMENT.

One of the earliest pioneers of cremation in England was Miss Honoretta Pratt, a relation of Hon. John Pratt, sometime Treasurer of Ireland, who died in September, 1769, over a century before the birth of the modern cremation movement. A memorial tablet to her memory in the old churchyard of St. George's, Hanover Square, Bayswater Road, London, records that :—

" This worthy woman, believing that the vapours arising from the graves in the churchyards of populous city's may prove harmful to the inhabitants, and resolving to extend to future times, as far as she was able, that charity and benevolence which distinguished her thro' life, ordered that her body should be burnt, in the hope that others would follow her example; a thing too hastily censured by those who did not enquire into her motives."

It is not surprising that the advantages of cremation from an æsthetic or sentimental standpoint, as compared with burial in all its gruesome horrors—briefly suggested in Sir Henry Thompson's initial advocacy of 1874—should have been perceived by the feminine mind, whilst the subject was being considered by scientists and sanitarians mainly in its bearing upon public health. Burial cannot be followed out in the imagination, but with cremation, the rapid transfer of material body to the ultimate state as part of Mother Earth, etherealised and purified, gives no food for unpleasant reflection.

The first cremations in England in modern times took place in Dorset in the year 1882. The bodies were those of Lady Hanham and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Hanham. Both ladies had expressed the wish for cremation, Mrs. Hanham having upon more than one occasion extracted a promise from her husband, Capt. Hanham, that he would have her body cremated if he survived her, and his mother, dying shortly afterward, had also desired that her body should share the same lot as Mrs. Hanham's.

When cremation was legally sanctioned in 1885, the first subject at Woking was the body of a lady well known in literary and scientific circles who had long expressed a desire for cremation. At Golder's Green, also, the body of a lady was the first to be reduced to ashes.

The American poetess, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Miss Frances Willard, late President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of America, have expressed their prefer-

ence for cremation in no uncertain manner; while the late Kate Field, whose body was cremated at San Francisco, said, with characteristic Western directness,

"I believe cremation is not only the healthiest and the cleanest, but the most poetical way of disposing of the dead; whoever prefers loathsome worms to ashes possesses a strange imagination."

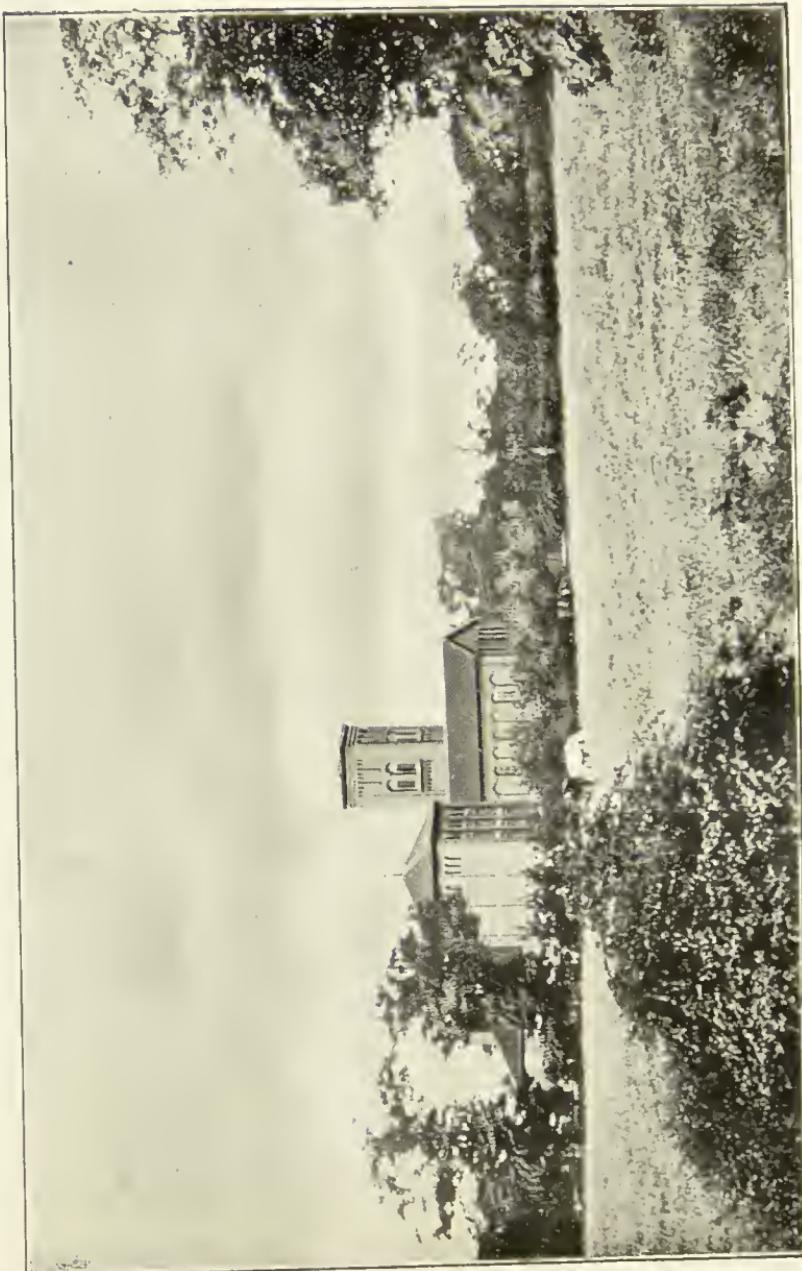
Amongst our own countrywomen, in addition to a considerable number of ladies of title and position, the fact that Mrs. Lynn Linton, Edna Lyall, Antoinette Sterling, and Mrs. Craigie left directions for cremation—to mention only a few names of household repute—goes far to indicate the preference shown for cremation by many ladies of education and refinement.

The list of persons cremated includes a great number of distinguished, honourable, and world-famous names. The Church, Law, State, and Society in general—Doctors and Divines, Legal Luminaries, Authors, Actors, Soldiers, Scientists, Savants, Peers, Poets, and Philanthropists—and every shade of thought and political opinion are represented.

Among others may be mentioned :—

Ven. Archdeacon Aglen, D.D.	Mrs. Eliza Lynn Linton. (Authoress.)
The Dowager Duchess of St. Albans.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lovelace.
Grant Allen. (Author.)	Edna Lyall. (Authoress.)
Sir Arthur Arnold.	George Macdonald, LL.D.
Dr. Thomas John Barnardo.	Rt. Hon. Lily Duchess of Marlborough.
His Grace the Duke of Bedford.	Guy du Maurier.
Madame Blavatsky.	James Nasmyth. (Engineer.)
Karl Blind.	Rt. Hon. Earl of Northesk.
General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C.	Sir Isaac Pitman.
Rt. Hon. Lord Bramwell.	The Most Hon. Marquis of Queensbury.
Jacob Bright.	Sims Reeves. (Singer.)
Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart.	Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sackville	Canon H. Shuttleworth.
Arthur Cecil.	Herbert Spencer.
Gerard F. Cobb, M.A. (Musician.)	The Most Hon. Marquis of Sligo.
Sir W. Randal Cremer, M.P.	Sir Leslie Stephen.
Lady Dilke.	Antoinette Sterling. (Singer.)
Harold Frederic.	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
Lady Grey.	Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Charles Harrison.	George Frederick Watts, O.M., R.A.
Rev. H. R. Haweis.	Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., F.R.C.S.
William Ernest Henley. (Author.)	His Grace Duke of Westminster.
Rev. Brook Herford, D.D.	The Most Hon. Marquis of Winchester.
George Herring. (Philanthropist.)	Edmund H. Yates.
Quintin Hogg. (Philanthropist.)	
George Jacob Holyoake.	
Admiral Sir G. F. Phipps Hornby.	
Sir Henry Irving. (Actor.)	
Rev. Brooke Lambert.	

VIEW OF GOLDER'S GREEN CREMATORIUM.



THE CREMATORIA OF GREAT BRITAIN.

INTRODUCTION.

The Crematories established in this country are thirteen in number, and the building of others is contemplated.

The regulations made by the Home Office, under Section 7 of the Cremation Act, 1902, provide for the maintenance and inspection of Crematorium buildings, and lay down uniform requirements to be observed by all cremation authorities, thus ensuring perfect equipment and efficient control. Each Crematorium is, however, under the management of a local authority approved by the Government—either a responsible public body or a municipality.

The Crematorium buildings already erected include, with one exception, a chapel in which the friends assemble and the funeral ceremony is held. The actual process of cremation takes place in a spacious hall or apartment adjoining the chapel. The chapels afford accommodation for more than the average number of persons attending a funeral, and comfortable retiring-rooms, vestry, etc., are provided. Every possible feature is added to relieve a solemn occasion of unnecessary discomfort, and the fact that the entire ceremony takes place under cover enables friends to be present without inconvenience or danger to health.

A distinguishing feature of a chapel interior is the catafalque upon which the coffin rests during the service. The coffin silently glides from the dais or table of catafalque through ornamental gates covering an aperture in wall into the crematorium beyond. By this means no part of the subsequent procedure is visible to those remaining in the chapel, although every facility is given for immediate friends to pass through the communicating door, if they so desire, to see the coffin placed in the “incinerating chamber,” *ready prepared to a state of silvery incandescence*.

The perfect arrangement enables the whole procedure to be carried out with the utmost decorum and reverence, and



THE WOKING CREMATORIUM CHAPEL.



INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.

the process of disintegration and incineration rapidly takes place without being evident in any way to those who may be present.

I.—WOKING CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—In the year 1875, the Council of the then recently formed Cremation Society of England decided to establish a Crematorium to publicly demonstrate the advantages of cremation, the pioneer of many such buildings to be erected at a later period, not only in England, but all over the world.

With this end in view, a site was selected at Woking in 1878, an acre of freehold land being purchased for the erection of a furnace and apparatus, designed by Professor Gorini, of Italy. This simple crematory was completed in the following year, and tested to the satisfaction of the Council. At this stage, however, the Home Secretary in office at the time forbade the practice of cremation, and the crematory was unused for some years. In 1884, Mr. Justice Stephen, in his charge to the Grand Jury in *R. v. Price*, generally known as the Welsh Druid case, having held that it was not an offence to burn a dead body, the Society publicly offered the use of their Crematorium, and the first cremation took place during the following year.

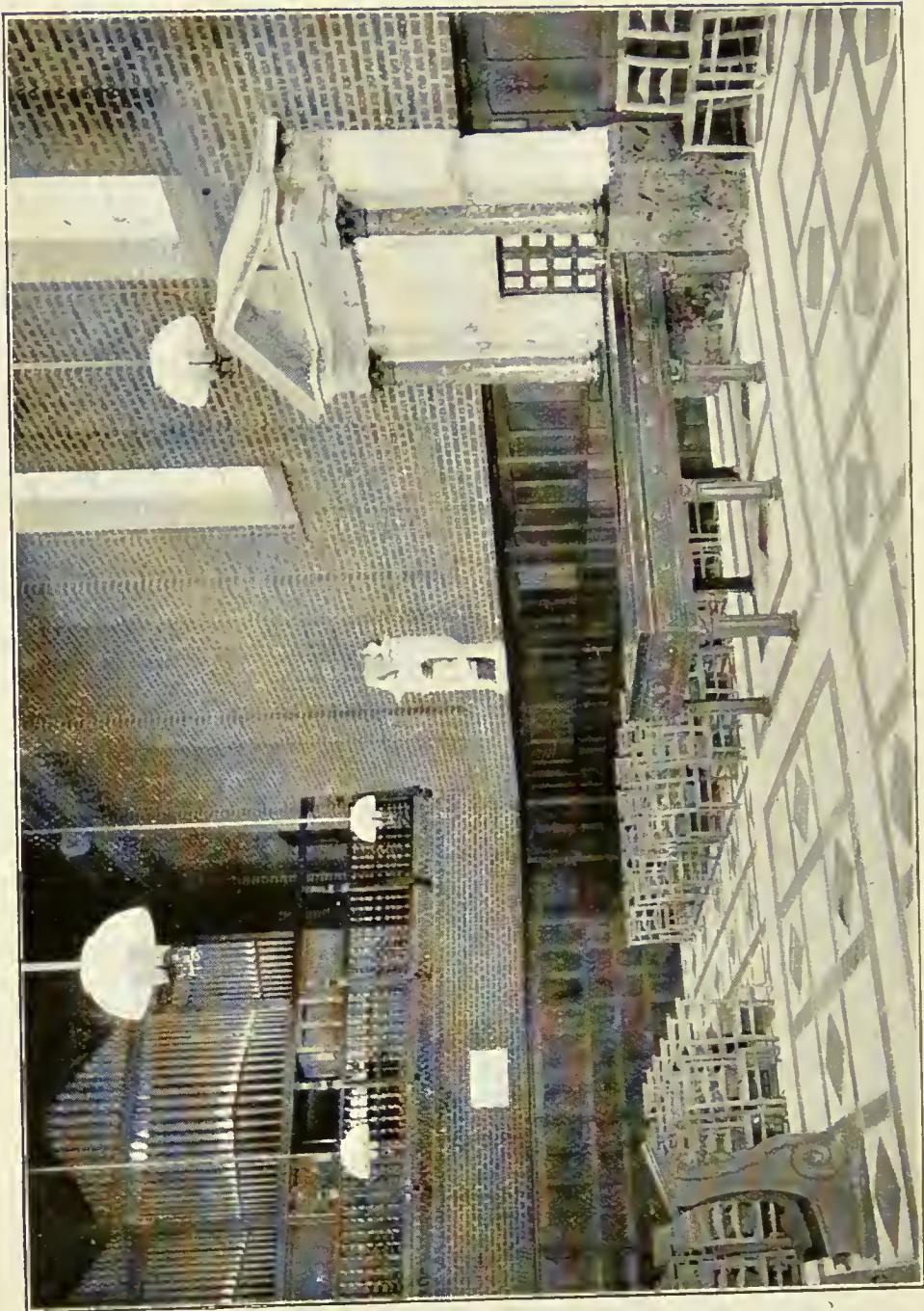
The increasing demand for use of the Society's apparatus soon made the provision of a proper chapel and Crematorium buildings necessary, and funds were raised by public subscription for defraying the cost of suitable buildings. These were completed in 1889, the style being 13th Century Gothic, after the designs of Mr. E. F. Clarke. Among the most generous donors to the building fund were the 9th Duke of Bedford, the late Duke of Westminster, and Mr. James Nasmyth, the well-known engineer. Adjoining the main buildings is the private crematory belonging to the Duke of Bedford.

Since the opening, in 1885, over 3,000 cremations have been carried out, and the registers contain a remarkable number of world-famous names.

The chapel has recently been improved by the addition of a handsome catafalque in carved marble and alabaster, and the Crematorium reconstructed with apparatus of the latest principles.

The Crematorium is picturesquely situated at St. John's, a village about 2 miles from Woking Junction, L. and S.W.R. main line.

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, GOLDER'S GREEN.



CREMATION AUTHORITY : The London Cremation Co., Ltd.
Secretary : Mr. G. A. Noble, 324, Regent Street,
London, W. (near Queen's Hall), to whom all com-
munications should be addressed. Telephone No. : 1907
Gerrard. Telegrams : "Crematorium, London."

VISITORS.—Admission between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., when
a cremation is not taking place. Charge, 3d. each
person.

CHARGES.—Cremation fee, including use of chapel, £5.
Optional Extra Charges : Urn, from 10s. 6d.; chaplain's
fee, 21s.; bearers at Crematorium (4) 10s., at station
10s.

Disposal of Ashes : Burial of urn in a numbered reserved
plot, from £1 1s.

Hearse and carriages at Woking Station arranged for if desired

II.—GOLDER'S GREEN CREMATORIUM.

It being necessary to establish a second Crematorium nearer
London, to meet the growing demands of the Metropolis, a
public company was formed by the Council and friends of the
Cremation Society for the purpose, and in the year 1902 the
Golder's Green Crematorium was opened by the late Sir
Henry Thompson, Bart., President, during his life, of the
Cremation Society of England. It is situated in Hoop Lane,
off the Finchley Road, N.W., on the northern borders of
Hampstead Heath; 5 miles from Oxford Circus. Nearest
station : Golder's Green; Hampstead and Charing Cross Tube
Railway, 5 minutes' walk. (Electric trams along Finchley
Road, 150 yards from entrance gates, now under con-
struction.)

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The London Cremation Company,
Limited.

Directors : Sir Herbert Thompson, Bart. (Chairman), W.
Robinson, Esq., E. Martin Smith, Esq., J. C. Swin-
burne-Hanham, Esq., J.P. (Managing Director).

Offices : 324, Regent Street, London, W. (near Queen's
Hall). Telephone : 1907 Gerrard. Telegrams : "Cre-
matorium, London." All communications to be
addressed to the secretary, Mr. G. A. Noble.

VISITORS.—Admission free between 10 and 5, when a cre-
mation is not taking place. (Sundays, 10-12.30.)

CHARGES.—Cremation fee, including use of chapel, £5 5s.;
after 4 o'clock, by arrangement, £4 4s.

Optional Charges : Urn, from 10s. 6d.; chaplain's fee, 10s. 6d.; organ, 10s. 6d.; organist, 10s. 6d.; purchase of niche in perpetuity, from £4 4s. (from £2 2s. in crypt when opened); subsequent deposit of urns in family niches, from £1 1s.

Sites are also available in the freehold grounds for erection of mausoleums and columbaria.

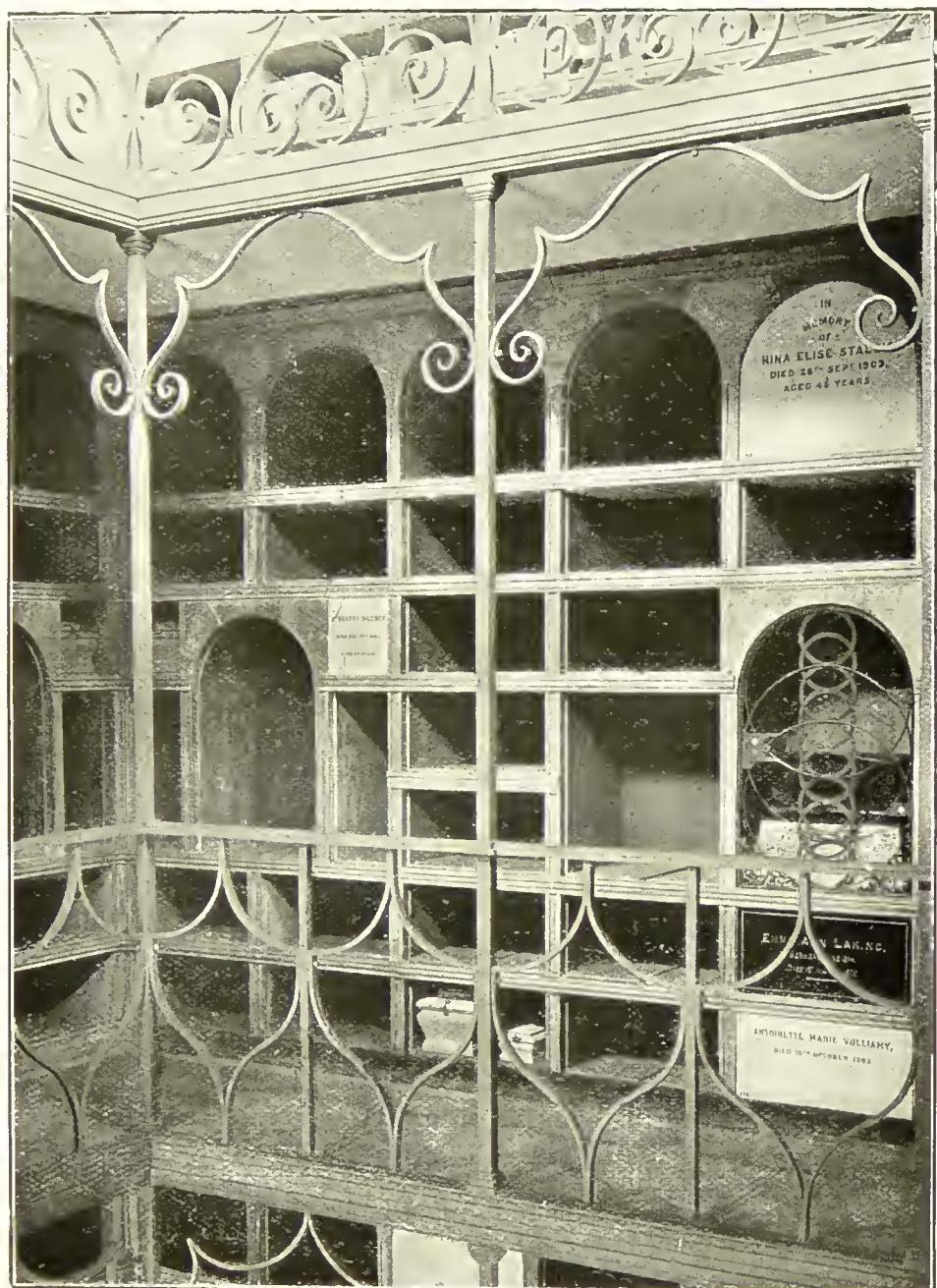
The Crematorium stands in its own grounds, of about 12 acres in extent, the freehold property of the company. The grounds are pleasantly undulating, and are surrounded by a belt of sheltering trees, of which over two thousand have been planted in addition to those already growing on the property. Within this belt, and following generally its inner line, is a circular carriage road. On either side of the road fine groups of beautiful flowering trees and shrubs have been planted, surrounded by flower borders, the central space being an open lawn. The main part of the ground will be kept as a garden, but a portion has been set aside for the erection of private columbaria.

THE BUILDINGS.

In the forecourt is an ample carriage porch, giving access to the chapel, which, including its gallery, is 70 feet long and 25 feet wide. The chapel will seat about 300 persons, and contains a fine two-manual organ. A waiting-room and vestry are beneath the gallery. The internal walls are panelled in oak to the height of the doors, above which the arcaded brick walls carry an open-timbered roof. The catafalque, composed of rare marbles relieved with bronze, harmonises with the surroundings, and adds to the dignity of the simple design of the interior. A rose-window is at one end, and at the other is a range of arcaded windows, kept high to leave wall-space for the future cloister, which is to be an important feature.

The cloister will be open on its garden side. In it the company propose to make grants in perpetuity of space for the erection of monuments and family tombs, and thus afford a covered place where works of art may be set up as memorials to the dead without fear of damage from the weather.

The columbarium is a tower-like building in four storeys, its walls fitted with niches to receive urns containing ashes. This will, at some future date, be connected with the chapel by the arcaded cloister.



INTERIOR OF COLUMBIARIUM—THE FIRST GALLERY—GOLDER'S GREEN.

FUNERAL SERVICE AND PROCEDURE AT THE CREMATORIUM.

The chapel at the Crematorium is available for any form of service or ceremony, religious or secular, desired by the friends of the deceased.

If it be desired that the vicar of the parish (who has kindly consented to act when desired) should officiate at the funeral service in the chapel, the applicant must give early notice at the company's office, and in the event of his services being required, a fee of *half-a-guinea* must be paid to them in advance. The company will also arrange for the attendance of a Nonconformist minister for the same fee. Any other person appointed by the friends may take the service if desired.

The organ and an organist are available at moderate charges, and vocal music will be provided if desired.

Arrangements also made for the floral decoration of the chapel at a moderate charge.

FRIENDS MAY FOLLOW THE BODY INTO CREMATION CHAMBER.

Upon the arrival of the body at the chapel, if there is a funeral service it is at once proceeded with, during which the remains are passed from the catafalque into the crematorium beyond. If desired, the friends of the deceased may see the coffin introduced into the incinerating chamber, *but no inspection of the actual process of cremation is on any account permitted*. The cremation usually occupies about an hour and a half, and the ashes are then gathered together by the company's officer and handed to the relatives or their agent. Scrupulous care is taken to maintain them intact and pure for this purpose.

NO HANDLING OF THE BODY.

In no case will the company remove, or permit the removal of, a body from the coffin for any purpose whatsoever after it has been given into their charge, nor open nor permit the coffin to be opened. The body must be brought to the Crematorium in a coffin suitable for cremation, and in cases where the body has been placed in an unsuitable coffin any necessary change must be made elsewhere than on the company's premises.

DISPOSAL OF ASHES.

The company supply simple hand-made terra-cotta caskets for receiving the ashes. These may be purchased at the Crematorium at the time of the cremation, or paid for in advance when the fee for cremation is paid.

The company are prepared to supply more costly urns or caskets in terra-cotta, marble, or metal. Some designs for these can be seen at their offices, 324, Regent Street, W.

For the reception of urns means are provided as follows :—

1. *In the Columbarium.*—The company will grant in perpetuity niches in these columbaria at prices varying according to the size and position of the niche. The owner of the niche, at his own expense, may close it by a marble slab on which an approved inscription may be placed, but subject to the work being done to the satisfaction of the company. The company reserve the right to refuse to permit any inscription to be placed on the slab closing a niche which they consider unsuitable, and also to refuse to allow anything to be deposited in a niche which they consider objectionable. The owner of a niche will be required to pay a further fee from one guinea upwards, according to the price of niche, for each urn deposited therein after the first.

2. *In Private Tombs or Mausoleums.*—The company will grant in perpetuity pieces of ground at prices varying according to size and position, on which may be erected private tombs or mausoleums of a design and size to be approved by the company. No dead body will be permitted to be deposited



MODERN URNS IN TERRA-COTTA.

in any such private tomb or mausoleum, which may be used for the deposit of ashes only. A plan of the grounds can be seen at the company's office, and also the terms and conditions upon which grants for this purpose will be made.

Urns purchased from the company may be left at the Crematorium, pending arrangements for their ultimate disposal, for thirty days from the date of cremation free of charge. After this a charge will be made of five shillings a month, or fraction of a month, payable in advance. If any such payment be in arrear for thirty days the company reserve the right of disposing of the ashes.

III.—MANCHESTER CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—The subject of cremation was first brought prominently before the Manchester public by Dr. Emrys-Jones in 1887, in a lecture on “The Disposal of the Dead,” delivered by him before a meeting of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association. At this meeting presided Dr. Vaughan, afterwards to become Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster. As an outcome of this lecture it was resolved to form a Cremation Society for Manchester and district. The first annual meeting of the Society was held on October 24th, 1888. Steps were next taken to request the Corporation to grant a plot of land in the Manchester Southern Cemetery, but eventually the Corporation refused to entertain the matter. Notwithstanding the failure of negotiations with the Corporation, the Society were not discouraged, and at a meeting held in 1890 the erection of a Crematorium was finally decided upon. It was felt that the most satisfactory method, and the one best calculated to ensure the support of the public, was by means of a limited company, and a company was duly incorporated with Mr. Henry Simon, C.E., to whom the successful formation of the company was mainly due, as chairman. The Crematorium was opened by the Duke of Westminster, the first president of the company, on October 2nd, 1892, and, its purpose being accomplished, the Manchester Cremation Society, whose Council included Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Chancellor R. Christie, Dr. Emrys-Jones, and Mr. Henry Simon, was dissolved shortly after.

The Crematorium is a handsome terra-cotta building, standing in pleasant well-kept grounds, situate on Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, 4 miles from the Manchester Town Hall, about 1 mile from the Railway Station



EXTERIOR VIEW OF MANCHESTER CREMATORIUM.

at Chorlton, and about 7 or 8 minutes' walk from the present Electric Tram Terminus at the corner of High Lane. Frequent service from Exchange and Albert Square.

CREMATION AUTHORITY: The Manchester Crematorium, Ltd., registered office, 57, King Street, Manchester.

To arrange for a cremation in Manchester, communicate with Mr. A. E. Piggott, Secretary and Registrar, 57, King Street, Manchester (Nat. Telephone : 8590 ; Telegrams : "Crematorium, Manchester"), who will forward necessary forms and assist in every possible way. Urgent inquiries may be made to the Deputy-Registrar at 8, Derwent Avenue, Barlow Moor Road, West Didsbury (Telephone : 1197 Didsbury).

The charges are: Cremation fee, £5 5s., clergy fee, 13s. 6d., organist and blower, 13s. 6d.

For the working classes and those of limited means, a reduced charge is made from £2 2s. The friends of deceased may bring their own clergyman or organist, in which case no fee is charged by the Crematorium.

There are no extra fees, the above sums including the incineration, use of chapel and organ, decoration of hall with plants, and urn for reception of ashes. After cremation, the remains can be placed in a niche or buried in the grounds of the Crematorium, or taken away for burial in a churchyard or cemetery.

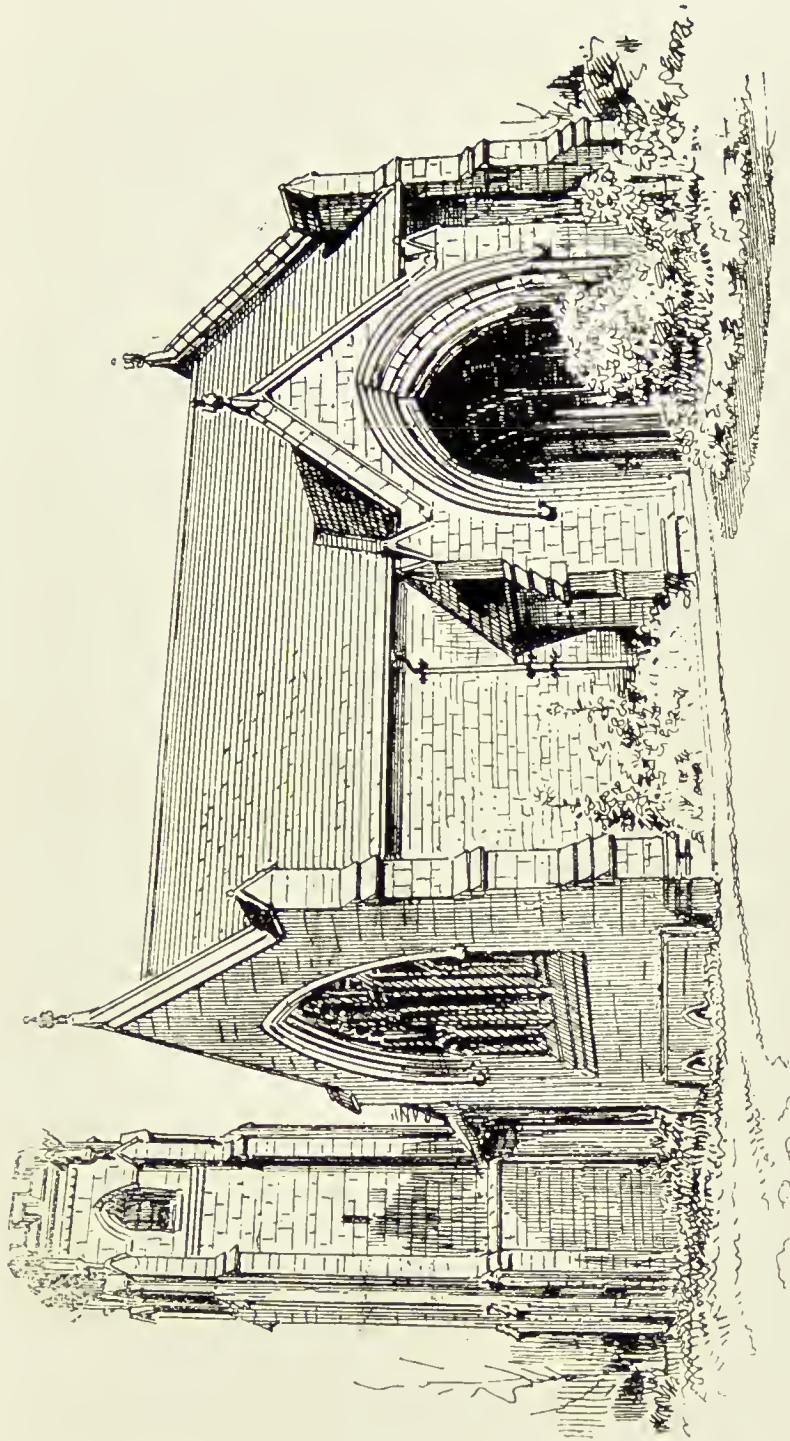
The Crematorium is open daily to visitors from 10 to 4; Sundays, 3 to 5 (charge, 3d. each).

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—Niche, inside, from £5 5s.; outside, from £3 3s.; in public vault, from £1 1s.; burial in grounds, from 2s. 6d.; grave spaces, from £5 5s.

IV.—LIVERPOOL CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—A limited company was formed in 1891 by prominent citizens of Liverpool, under the guidance of Mr. Alfred Holt. A suitable portion of the Anfield Cemetery was acquired, and a Crematorium erected, and opened to the public by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, then Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

Upon October 1st, 1908, the Crematorium was taken over by the Liverpool Corporation, and placed under the control of a Cremation Sub-Committee of the Burial Board, including Mr. Alfred Holt, Dr. Caton, and Dr. Nicholson, with whom the management has lain in the past, and five other members of the City Council.



THE LIVERPOOL CREMATORIUM.

(From "Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad," by permission of St. Bride's Press, Ltd.)

The crematory is separated from the chapel by an antechamber, and the crypt of chapel has been fitted as a columbarium, having three well-lighted corridors, in which are arranged series of niches for the reception of urns.

SITUATION OF CREMATORIUM.—Anfield Park Cemetery.

Private entrance from Priory Road, near Walton Station, L. and N.W. and Cheshire lines, and half a mile from tram terminus, Spellow Lane.

VISITORS.—9.30 to 4 weekdays; 2 to 4 Sundays. Admission 6d.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Burial Committee, Municipal Buildings, Corporation of Liverpool. All communications should be made to the Manager, Crematorium, Priory Road, Anfield, Liverpool. Telephone: 267 Anfield. The necessary certificates required before cremation must be submitted to the Medical Officer of Health, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool.

SCALE OF CHARGES.—For cremation, £5 5s. Reduced fee in certain cases, minimum £2 2s. Niche in columbarium, from £5 5s.; deposit of single urn, from £1 10s.

V.—GLASGOW CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—The Crematorium and chapel of the Scottish Cremation Society were opened in 1895 by Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., after a short service, conducted by the Rev. Donald Macleod and the Rev. Dr. John Hunter.

The buildings are situated within the beautiful grounds of the Western Necropolis of Glasgow, at Maryhill. The chapel is furnished with all the essentials for a funeral service. A central position is occupied by the catafalque, on which the coffin is placed during the service. Thereafter it is lowered, as in an ordinary burial, into the vaults below.

For the actual cremation, the attendants remove the coffin on a noiseless carriage from the vaults into the operating-room, where, by means of simple mechanism, part of the carriage is slightly lowered, and the coffin deposited on the floor of the incinerating chamber. The empty carriage is then withdrawn and the door closed.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Scottish Burial Reform and Cremation Society, Ltd.

Hon. Presidents : Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.D., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Robert Farquharson, LL.D.



GLASGOW.—EXTERIOR OF CHAPEL AND CREMATORIUM.



GLASGOW.—CORNER OF CHAPEL, SHOWING CATAFALQUE AND NICHES.



HULL.—EXTERIOR OF CREMATORIUM.

Directors : Prof. Sir Henry D. Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D.; Prof. John Glaister, M.D.; James A. Allan; Wm. Buchanan; J. M. Burnet; James Chalmers, I.A.; Campbell Douglas, F.R.I.B.A.; E. Duncan, M.D.; George L. Houston; T. Ripley Ker; William Key; Johnstone Macfie, M.D.; Paul Rottenberg, LL.D.; Wm. Sinclair. Communications : John Mann, Jun., M.A., C.A., Hon. Sec.; Andrew Craig, Acting Sec. Offices : 142, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Telegrams : "Mannca, Glasgow." Telephones : 1526 and 1527 (Argyle) and 68 Post Office.

CHARGES.—Cremation fee, including plain urn, £6 6s. Reduced scale for persons of limited means by special arrangement, from £2 2s. Optional Extra Charges : Clergy fee for service, 21s.; organ and organist, £2 2s. Disposal of Remains : Niche in columbarium, from £2 2s.; burial in Western Necropolis, from £2 2s.

The Society also issues certificates entitling holder to cremation at any Crematorium in the United Kingdom, and a niche for urn in the columbarium at Glasgow Crematorium, for an inc use fee charge of six guineas.

VI.—HULL CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—The first definite step towards the erection of a Crematorium in Hull was taken on the 3rd October, 1892, when, at a meeting of the Burial Committee of the Corporation, of which Councillor Cohen was chairman, it was moved by Councillor Holder, and seconded by Councillor Charlesworth, "That the Borough Engineer prepare plans of a Crematorium, so that the Corporation may be in a position to proceed with the same on receiving the authority of the Local Government Board."

This resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and was confirmed by the Council in due course. Special powers were obtained to provide for a Crematorium, Hull being the first municipality to erect a Crematorium.

The building was opened on January 2nd, 1901, by the chairman of the Burial Committee, Mr. Councillor Cohen.

DESCRIPTION.—The Crematorium is situated on a piece of land to the north-east of the Hedon Road Cemetery, which formed part of a larger plot purchased for the extension of the cemetery; but, being adjacent to the Sanatorium, was not laid out for burials. The entrance to the grounds is through the cemetery, and the buildings and grounds are under the care of the cemetery staff. The cemetery chapels are avail-

HULL.—THE ROCK GARDEN COLUMBIARIUM.



able for religious ceremonies in cases where the number of mourners is larger than the Crematorium will accommodate.

The building is of red brick externally, with artificial stone dressings, and is in the Early Perpendicular style, freely treated. It comprises a hall or chapel 24 feet square, a second room containing the incinerating chamber, and a tower 70 feet high.

The cremating apparatus is a furnace of the regenerative type, designed by the late Mr. Henry Simon.

CREMATION AUTHORITY: The Town Council of the City and County of Kingston-upon-Hull. Communications to the Superintendent, Hedon Road Cemetery. Telephone: Corporation 1970. Telegrams: "Crematorium, Hull."

CHARGES.—For cremation of person residing in the city at time of death, £1 1s.; of a person not so residing, £3 3s. Additional charge of £1 1s. if coffin is not of simple construction, in accordance with stated requirements.

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—Burial in unreserved grave space, 7s. 6d.; reserved, from £2; deposit in chapel, from £3 3s.; columbarium, 15s. to £3 3s.

Part of the grounds has been laid out in the form of a rocky glen and planted with choice Alpine and other shrubs and plants. The vertical rock faces provide room for niches in which urns containing the cremated remains may be placed.

VII.—DARLINGTON CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—In the month of February, 1890, a few persons interested in the subject of cremation arranged for a meeting, and subsequently a large public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, on March 12th of that year, at which the Mayor (Mr. J. A. Pease) presided; the principal speaker was Mr. J. C. Swinburne-Hanham, Honorary Secretary of the Cremation Society of England. A resolution in favour of cremation was unanimously carried.

On April 23rd, 1891, a well-attended meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, at which an address was given by Dr. Hare, and resolutions in favour of cremation were carried by overwhelming majorities. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Councillor T. M. Barron), and Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., and the Rev. J. Irwin took part in the proceedings.

The Darlington Cremation Society was incorporated as a limited company on August 12th, 1893, with a capital of £2,000 in £1 shares, since which time steady progress has been made in the movement.

On the 25th of April, 1900, the directors decided to proceed with the erection of a Crematorium, and the building, which was erected from plans prepared by Messrs. Clark and Moscrop, the hon. architects, was completed in the following spring, and tested to the complete satisfaction of the directors on the 19th of March, 1901. The incinerating apparatus was supplied and erected by Messrs. Henry Simon, Ltd., of Manchester, the eminent engineers.

The building is of red brick externally, with stone dressings and tiled roof. It comprises a hall or chapel, and a second room containing the incinerating chamber.

The first cremation took place on April 13th, 1901.

The Crematorium is situated in the centre of the West Cemetery, Darlington. The entrance is through the cemetery, and the building is under the care of the cemetery staff. The cemetery chapels are, by arrangement with the Darlington Corporation, available for religious ceremonies in cases where the number of mourners is larger than the hall of the Crematorium will accommodate.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : Darlington Cremation Society, Limited. Communications to the Secretary, James Broadhead, Esq., 36, Priestgate, Darlington.

CHARGES.—Cremation fee, including plain urn, £5 5s.; reduced charge for working classes, from £2 2s.; chaplain's fee for reading service, 21s.

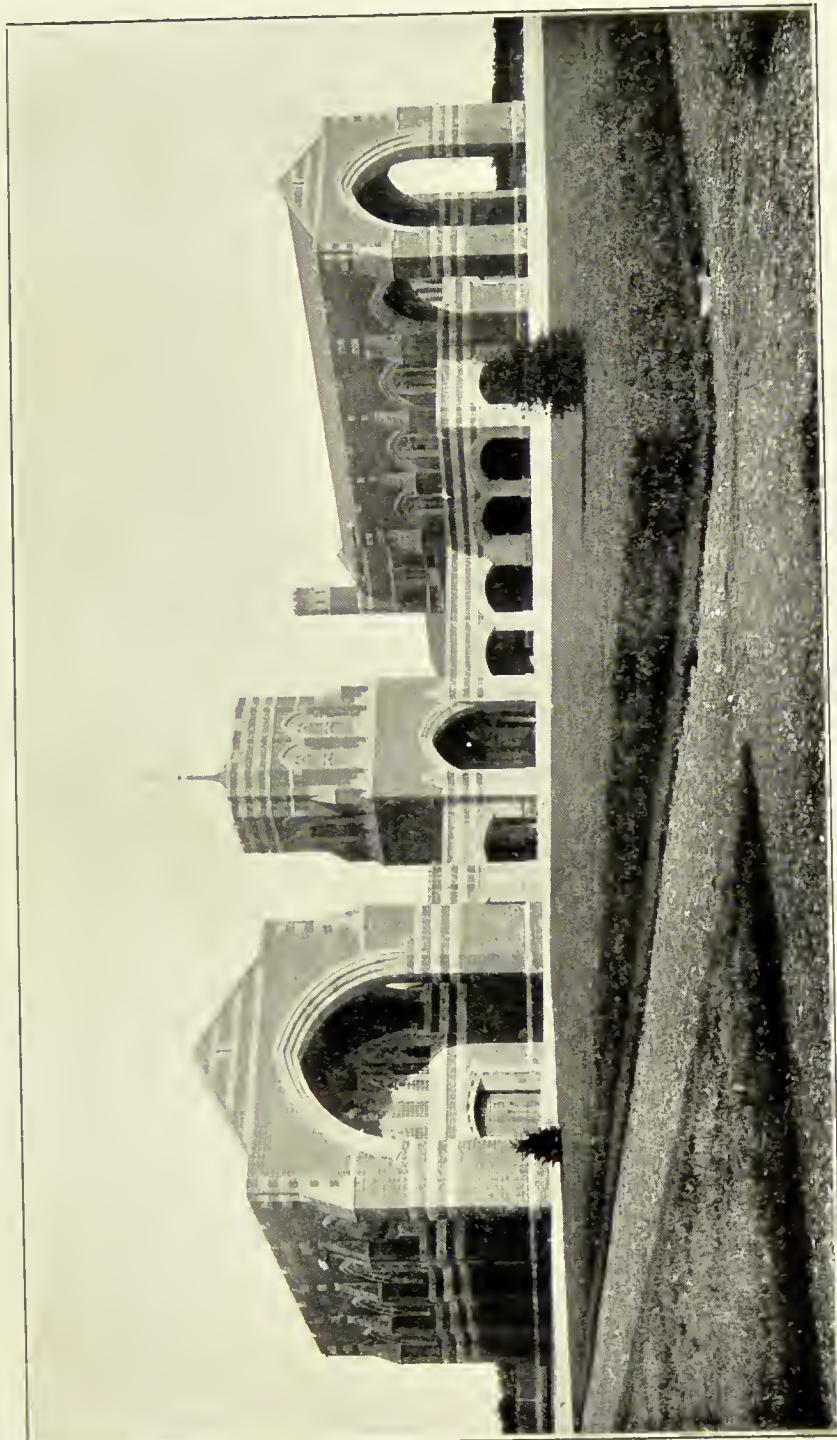
DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—Niche in columbarium, £5 5s.; or burial in cemetery.

VIII.—LEICESTER CREMATORIUM.

Opened in 1902.

Situated at the Gilroes Cemetery, the Crematorium is annexed to the east end of the south chapel, in which chapel the funeral service may take place.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Corporation of the Borough of Leicester. Communications and enquiries to the Cemetery Registrar, Gilroes Cemetery, Leicester. Telephone : 849 National. Charges to be paid to the Borough Treasurer, Town Hall, Leicester.



"THE LEICESTER CREMATORIUM.
(From "Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad," by permission of St. Bride's Press, Ltd.)

VISITORS.—The public will be admitted to the building (when no cremation is proceeding) on payment of 3d. each person. Closed on Sundays.

CHARGES.—Cremation of the body of any person residing within the borough at time of death, £2 2s.; of a person not so residing, £5 5s. Additional fee, medical referee's authority to cremate, £1 1s.

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—Burial in flower beds or borders, free; burial in common grave, 2s. 6d.; burial in freehold grave, 5s. (less than charge for interment of coffin); niche, interior of east chapel, from £5 5s.

In any case where a sufficient reason is shown to exist for such a course, the chairman for the time being of the Committee is authorised, on the recommendation of the medical referee, to reduce or remit the charges for cremation.

IX.—BIRMINGHAM CREMATORIUM.

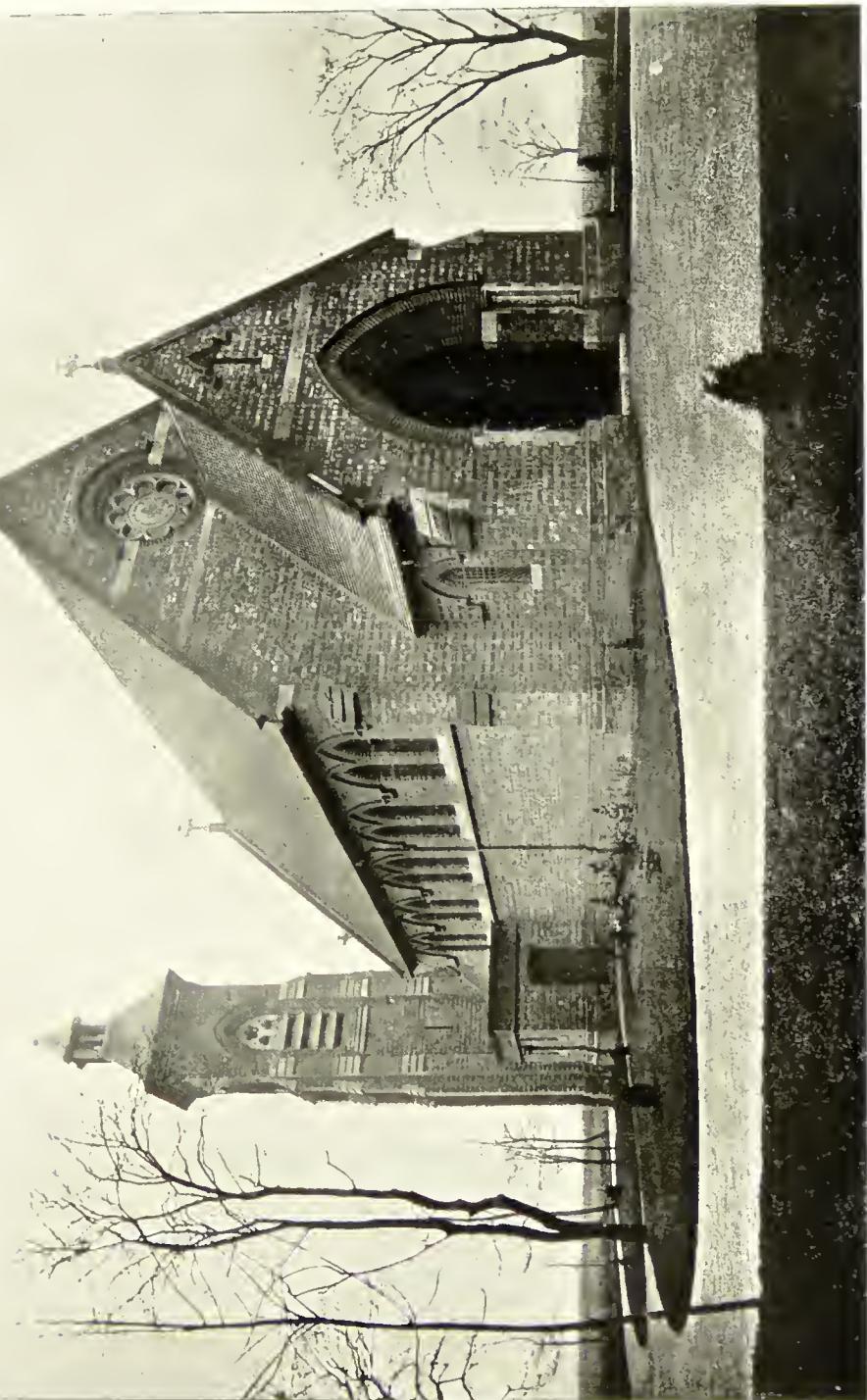
HISTORY.—A company was formed in 1899 for the purpose of establishing a Crematorium in Birmingham, and after lengthy negotiations the site on which the Crematorium stands was secured from Lieut.-General the Hon. Somerset J. Gough Calthorpe.

The buildings were completed in September, 1903, and the opening ceremony was performed by the late Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., F.R.C.S., M.B., then president of the Cremation Society of England, on the 7th October, 1903, in the presence of a large gathering of shareholders and of the general public.

SITUATION OF CREMATORIUM.—The Crematorium is situated at Sheldon Coppice, on the Walsall Road, at Perry Barr, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of Birmingham, and is about 15 minutes' walk from Perry Barr Railway Station (L. and N.W. Ry.) and from the terminus of the tramways running from the Old Square, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

CREMATION AUTHORITY: The Birmingham Crematorium, Limited. President: The Lord Calthorpe; Vice-President: G. J. Johnson, J.P.; Directors: Jacob Rowlands, Esq. (Chairman), Eric Mackay Carter, Esq., A. Bostock Hill, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., County Medical Officer of Health, Warwickshire (Medical Referee), Frank B. Osborn, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.;

THE BIRMINGHAM CREMATORIUM EXTERIOR.



BIRMINGHAM.—INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CHAPEL.



Frederick Rathbone, Esq., J. Edward Willcox, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.; Murray N. Phelps, LL.B., Hon. Secretary, Registrar, and Treasurer, King's Court, 115, Colmore Row, Birmingham, to whom all communications should be addressed. Telegrams: "Suaviter, Birmingham." Telephone: 3174 Central.

CHARGES.—Cremation fee, £5 5s.; urn from 10s. 6d.; chaplain's fee, 7s. 6d.

Disposal of Remains: Deposit of urn in niche, from £3 3s.

Ashes may be left for disposal, but no burial of urns allowed at the Crematorium.

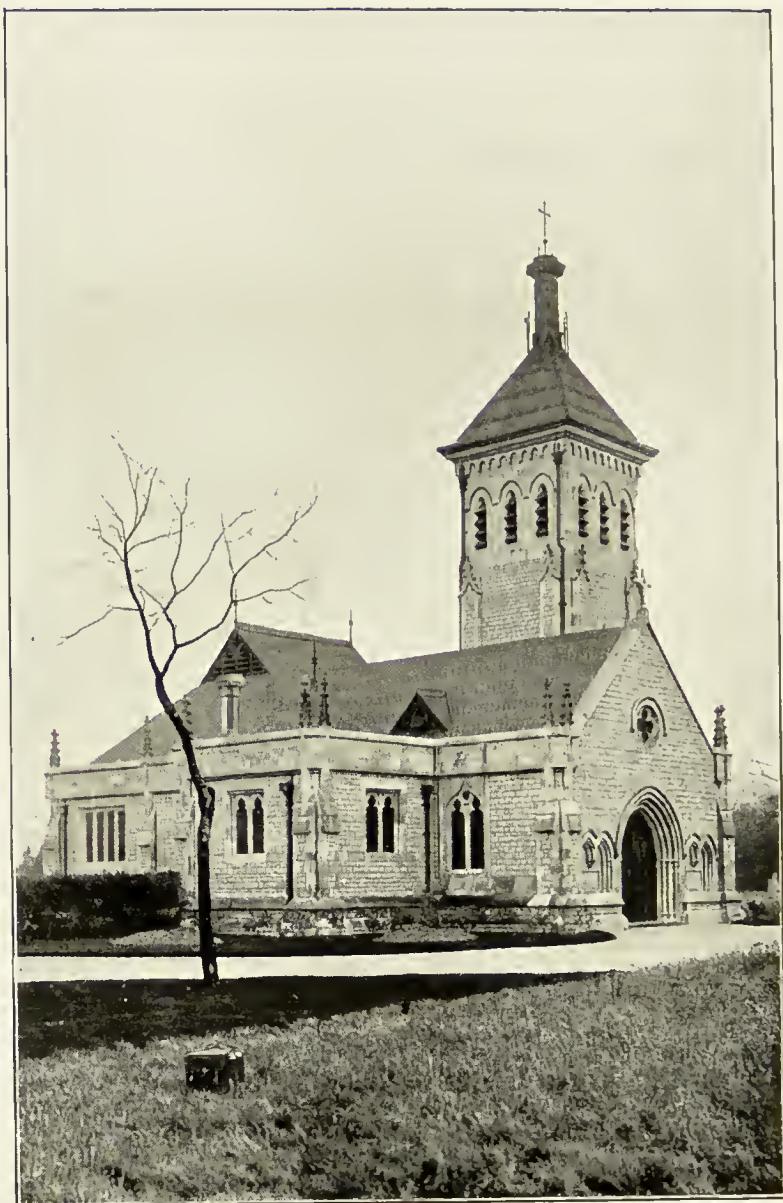
VISITORS.—Admission from 10 a.m. to 4 weekdays, and Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 4. Charge, 3d. each.

X.—ILFORD CREMATORIUM.

HISTORY.—The Sanitary Committee of the late Commissioners of Sewers considered the desirability of providing a Crematorium for the City of London in the year 1891, and in 1899 steps were taken to promote a Bill giving the Corporation power to erect a Crematorium at their cemetery at Little Ilford. The necessary powers being conferred by the City of London (Various Powers) Act of 1900, the Corporation decided to proceed with the erection of suitable buildings at a cost of £7,536. The foundation-stone was laid on October 14th, 1903, by Mr. R. W. Edwards, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, in the presence of the late Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., and other distinguished visitors, and the Crematorium was formally opened for public use in October, 1904.

DESCRIPTION.—The building is Gothic in character, and was designed to harmonise with the Episcopal Church and the Nonconformist Chapel within the cemetery. The outer walls are built in brick, faced with Kentish rag, with Portland stone dressing. The tower is 75 feet in height, and serves the useful purpose of enclosing the chimney shaft.

A commodious hall and waiting-room is provided for the use of mourners and friends. The interior of the hall is faced with red pressed bricks, with an ornamental tiled dado six feet high, and an open timbered roof, the floor being paved with marble Mosaic. In the centre of the hall is a raised dais of white marble, and on this is placed the catafalque table for the reception of the coffin, which, when placed



THE CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION CREMATORIUM AT LITTLE ILFORD.

thereon, passes silently by mechanical means through the metal gates into the cremating chamber.

In the cremating chamber only one furnace has at present been built, but sufficient space has been provided for another.

The Crematorium is situated at the City of London Cemetery, Little Ilford, Essex. Station : Manor Park, G.E. Ry.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Corporation of London, the Burial Board for the City of London.

COMMUNICATIONS : H. Montague Bates, Esq., Clerk of the Burial Board, Guildhall, E.C.

CHARGES.—For cremation of the remains of any person, £2 15s. 6d. (Cremations may take place between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., March to September, and between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., October to February, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Bank Holidays excepted.). Clergy fee in respect of a burial service, before, at, or after cremation, 7s. 6d.

The above fee includes all attendance after body is placed on the catafalque by undertakers, a plain urn, and storage of the latter for three months. Failing the removal of the remains by the relatives within three months, they will be decently interred in land adjoining the Crematorium reserved for this purpose.

XI.—LEEDS CREMATORIUM.

Opened in 1905.

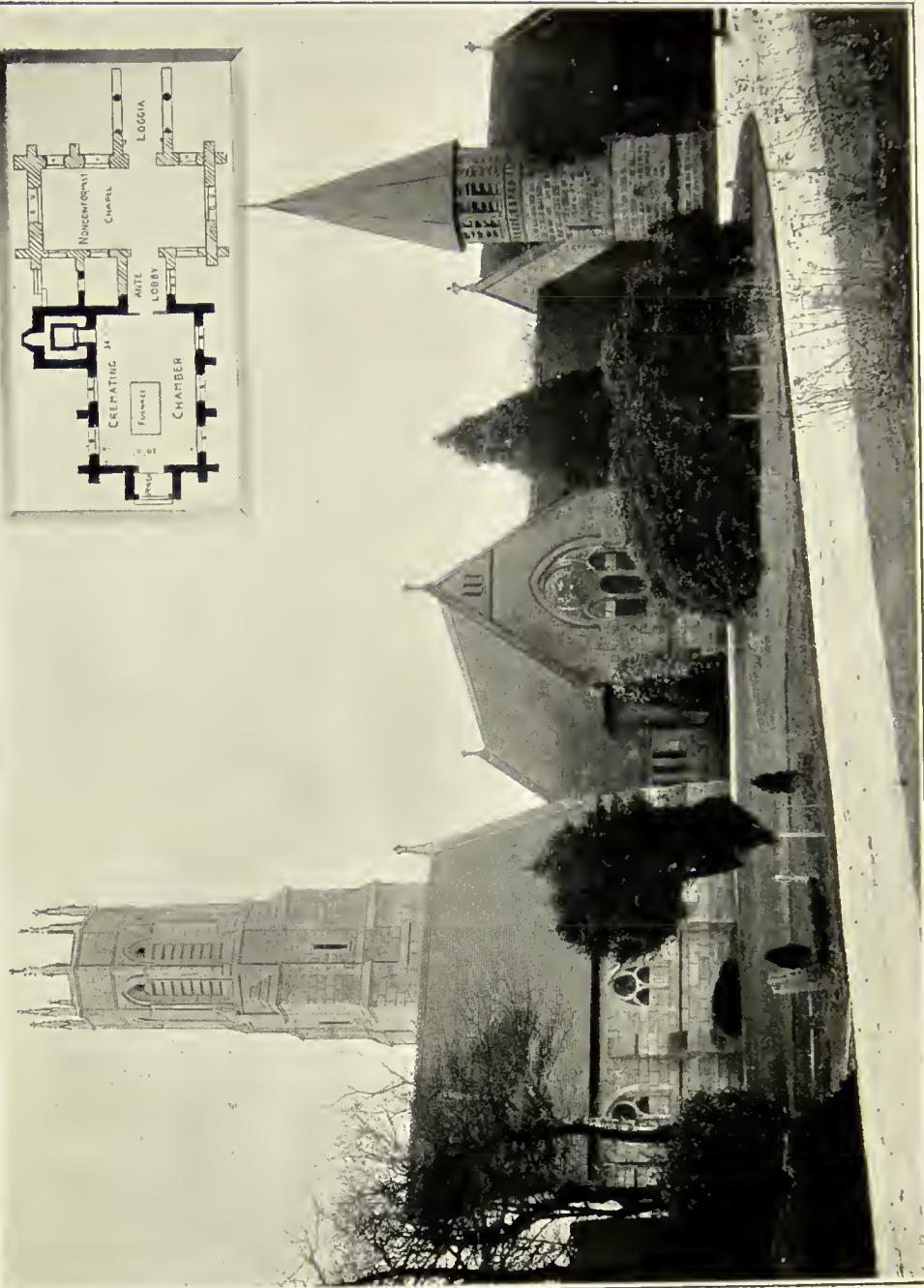
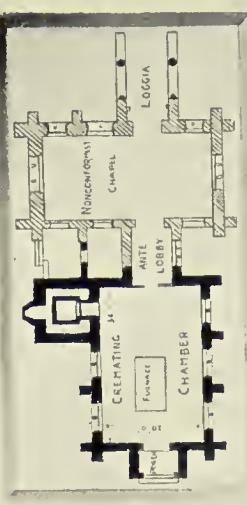
Situated at Lawnswood Cemetery, Adel, Leeds, four miles from the centre of Leeds, one mile from the electric tramway (Boar Lane to Far Headingley). Cab or carriage arranged for if desired.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Headingley Burial Board (G. J. Cockburn, Esq., J.P., Chairman), Headingley, Leeds.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INQUIRIES : To Mr. S. R. Dyson, Superintendent, Lawnswood, Adel, Leeds. Telephone : 188 Headingley.

CHARGES.—For cremation of body of a person residing within the district at time of death, £4 4s.; of a person not so residing, £5 5s. Service by arrangement.

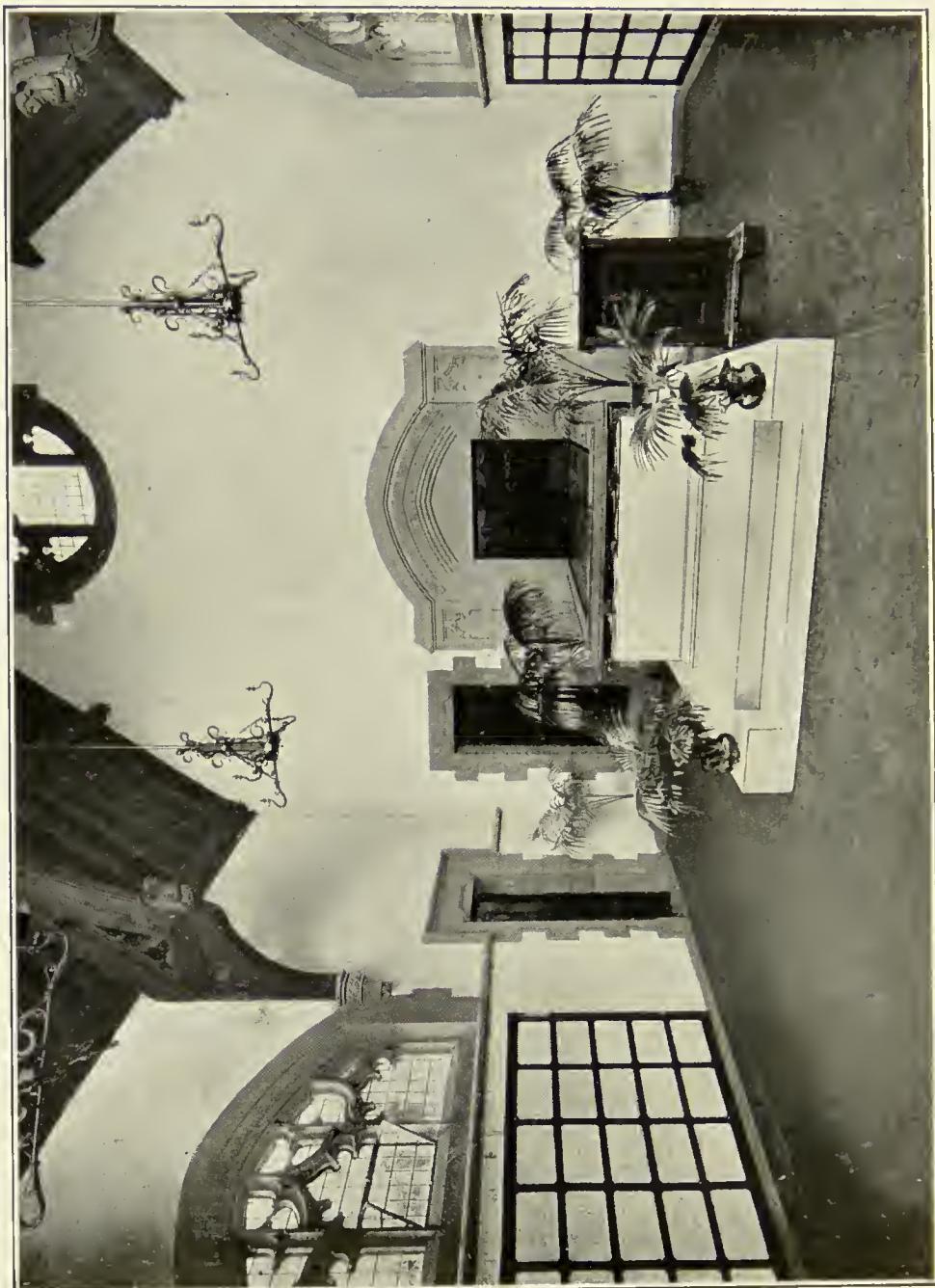
DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—Single niche in columbarium, from £1 1s.; family niche, from £10 10s.; burial in ground, from 10s. 6d.



THE LEEDS CREMATORIUM.



BRADFORD CREMATORIUM : EXTERIOR.



BRADFORD CREMATORIUM.—THE CATAFALQUE.

XII.—BRADFORD (YORKS) CREMATORIUM.

The Bradford Crematorium was erected by the Bradford Corporation in 1905, the arrangements being similar to those at the sister Crematorium at Headingley, Leeds. Situated at Scholemoor Cemetery, Necropolis Road, Horton, Bradford.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Burial Board, Corporation of the City of Bradford.

COMMUNICATIONS : To the Registrar (Mr. H. D. Turner), Scholemoor Cemetery (Telephone: 1127), or to the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Bradford (Telephone No.: 506).

CHARGES.—For cremation of the body of a person who had lived in the city for six months previous to decease, £3 3s.; for other persons, £5 5s.

The cremation fee includes use of chapel, and a plain casket for the ashes. Special urns obtainable from 10s. 6d.; minister's fee: morning, 10s. 6d.; after 2 p.m., 2s. 6d.

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—In the grounds (unreserved), free of charge; grave plot in cemetery, from £1 1s.; columbarium, niche for one urn, £5 5s.

XIII.—SHEFFIELD CREMATORIUM.

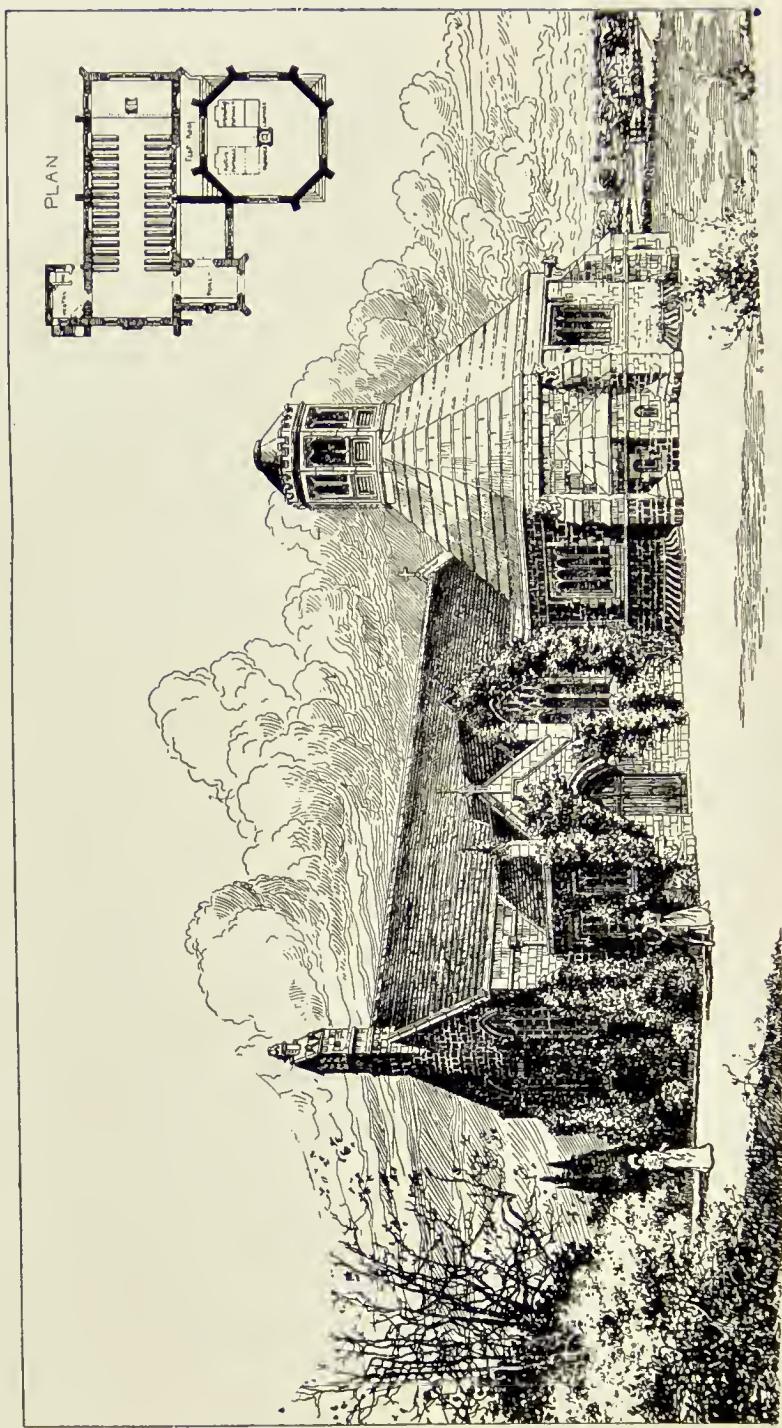
Situated at the City Road Cemetery.

CREMATION AUTHORITY : The Corporation of the City of Sheffield.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INQUIRIES : To the Superintendent (Mr. C. Cook), City Road Cemetery, Sheffield. Telephone No.: 468.

CHARGES AND FEES.—For cremation of the body of a person resident within the city at time of death, £2 2s.; not so resident, £4 4s.; minister's fee: ordinary, from 2s.; special, 10s.

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS.—Deposit in niche in North Arcade, from £1 1s. to £5 5s.; burial in private grave, from £2.



THE SHEFFIELD CREMATORIUM.
(From "The Builder." Drawing by Percy Vadham.)

THE Cremation Society of England.

(Founded in 1874 by the late Sir Henry Thompson, Bart.).

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* SIR CHARLES CAMERON, BART., M.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C., D.L.
THE RT. HON. SIR WALTER FOSTER, P.C., M.P.
THE RT. HON. ROBERT FARQUHARSON, P.C.
THE HON. PERCY WYNDHAM, J.P., D.L.
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* Trustees.

Secretary and Offices:

MR. G. A. NOBLE, 324, Regent Street, London, W.

Bankers:

PARR'S BANK, LTD., SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART., & CO., BRANCH.

Auditor:

P. D. LEAKE, ESQ., F.C.A.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "INCINERATE, LONDON."

The following deceased ladies and gentlemen have been members of the Council:—

His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G. (<i>Vice-President</i>). The Rt. Hon. LORD BRAMWELL. The Rt. Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR. Sir T. SPENCER WELLS, Bart., F.R.C.S. Sir HENRY THOMPSON, Bart., M.B., F.R.C.S. (<i>President and Founder</i>).	Capt. Sir DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B., LL.D. Sir ARTHUR ARNOLD. Rev. H. R. HAWEIS, M.A. Rev. BROOKE LAMBERT, M.A EDMUND YATES, Esq. ERNEST HART, Esq. JAMES A. BUDGETT, Esq., J.P. Mrs. ROSEMARY CRAWSHAY. MARTIN RIDLEY SMITH, Esq.
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OBJECTS AND MEMBERSHIP.

(RULE 2.) The object for which the Society is established is the promotion of the practice of Cremation in this country, by the erection of a suitable Crematorium or Crematoria, and by the expenditure of sums of money from the funds of the Society in the propagation of Cremation by means of publications, meetings, lectures, or otherwise.

Members have greatly increased since the rules were altered in March, 1908, and the Society has proportionately gained in strength. The Council, with the view of still further advancing the movement, cordially invite all interested in cremation to enrol themselves members. The Society is always pleased to give information, as far as it is able, on subjects connected with cremation. Membership also offers the following advantages :—

A Life Member is entitled to be cremated *at any Crematorium in Great Britain* without fee.

The wish of a person to be cremated after death is more likely to be fulfilled if he is a Life Member. A wish is often forgotten, or not acted upon, if no instructions are left. Life membership prepays the cremation fee, and thereby relieves the survivors of a portion of the funeral expenses, and the certificate given by the Society clearly indicates the desire for cremation, and relieves executors and others of the responsibility of deciding.

A member, beside being kept in touch with the progress of the movement, by means of publications, etc., has the right to vote at all general meetings of the Society, and therefore to influence its policy.

The following are the rules governing life-membership :—

RULE 5.

The members of the Society shall be persons of either sex, who have been approved by the Council, and who

(a) Pay to the Society a Subscription of One Guinea per annum.

(b) Qualify for life membership under Rule 6.

RULE 6.

Any person who shall make application to the Society in the form provided for that purpose and pay the sum of Five Guineas shall thereby qualify as a *life* member of the Society, and shall as such life member be entitled—subject to the legal forms being complied with—to be cremated at death without further fee at any Crematorium in Great Britain that is in working order.

The payment of six annual subscriptions of One Guinea shall qualify a person for life membership.

No financial liability beyond the payment of the subscription is attached to Membership.

A portion of each life-member's subscription—sufficient to meet the liability in respect of his cremation—is invested in the names of the trustees, and will be so held until his death.

Telephone No. : Paddington 880.

W. GARSTIN & SONS,

With whom is incorporated THE FUNERAL COMPANY, late of
28, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.,

UPHOLDERS,

49, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

82, BAKER STREET, 355, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.
PORTMAN SQUARE, W. (Opposite the Hampstead Public Library.)

Orders for Cremations or Funerals may be given at the above Offices at any time (Sunday, weekdays, night or day), someone always being in attendance.

MONUMENTAL WORKS AND SHOW ROOM:—

760, HARROW ROAD,
KENSAL GREEN,

CARRIAGE YARDS: NORTH PORTMAN MEWS, W. 82, BAKER STREET, W. KENDALL'S MEWS, W.

Messrs. W. GARSTIN & SONS arranged their first Cremation in 1874; but were then obliged to go to the Continent to get it carried out, so they may be considered pioneers in this work.

They have always been in the forefront of the movement, and have arranged for some hundreds of Cremations at Woking and Golder's Green since that time.

Every convenience is provided for Cremations and Funerals coming from the Continent, Country, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Nursing Homes, etc.

They have a small private Chapel where the remains can stay while arrangements are being completed, and suitable reception rooms adjoin with separate entrance, so that the friends may assemble, as at a private residence.

The Chapel situated in the West End is distant about 40 minutes' quiet drive from the Crematorium at Golder's Green.

CREMATION URNS — a Specialité — in various designs and material, English Bronze, Brass, Aluminium, Copper, Electro Bronze, White and Serpentine Marbles, Terra-Cotta.

CASKETS, to contain same, in Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, and other kinds of wood.

AN EPITOME OF THE LAW RELATING TO THE DISPOSAL OF A DEAD BODY.

BY A BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

The Common Law does not recognise any property in the dead body of a human being. It follows, therefore, that a person cannot dispose of his body by will except in the one case specially provided by statute (2 and 3 Will. 4, c. 75, s. 8), namely, for anatomical research. Likewise any direction in a will as to how or where the testator's body is to be disposed of, has no binding force in law, and may be disregarded with impunity. Indeed, more often than not the will is not examined until after the funeral of the testator. But it is open to a testator to make a gift to his executor depend on his body being cremated or otherwise disposed of. In such a case he should acquaint his executor with what he has done.

An executor has an absolute right to the possession of his testator's body, and the law casts on him the duty of disposing of it in a manner suitable to the estate the deceased leaves behind him (Williams on Executors, 10th Edn., p. 737). Every householder, however, in whose house a person dies is, if no one else undertakes the duty, bound to dispose of the body decently (R. v. Stewart, 12, Ad. and E., 773).

The word "bury" generally met with in cases dealing with the duties of executors, is not to be taken as confining the executor to the ordinary form of burial in the earth. Any other manner of disposing of it not in itself illegal is equally open to him (R. v. Price, 12, Q.B.D., 247). He might, for instance, take the body out to sea and sink it. Cremation is as lawful a manner of disposing of a dead body as burial in the earth (R. v. Price, *ubi supra*), except where the deceased has left a written direction to the contrary, as provided by rule 12 (1) of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903 (see p. 66 post).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CREMATION.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BEFORE CREMATION IS CARRIED OUT.

The conditions the law requires to be fulfilled before a body may be cremated in Great Britain are as follows:—

(a) Application for Cremation made in Form A.

(b) A Certificate relative to the cause of death in Form B. given by the medical practitioner who attended the deceased in his last illness. This Certificate must be confirmed in Form C. by another medical practitioner specially qualified for the purpose.

(c) The Certificate of Registry of death must be produced to the Medical Referee. Note. A Certificate of Notification of death is not sufficient.

Where a Coroner's inquest is to be or has been held conditions (b) and (c) do not apply, but the Coroner's order for Cremation on prescribed Form E. (obtainable from the Company) must be obtained in lieu thereof. In the case of a still-born child or a person who has died abroad special provisions are made.

The Application for Cremation and the Medical Certificates or Coroner's order, as the case may be, must satisfy the Medical Referee, appointed to each Crematorium by the Home Secretary.

FIRST STEPS WHERE CREMATION IS DESIRED.

Immediately on death an undertaker should be instructed, and he should be informed that Cremation is intended.*

Notice should be given to the Cremation authority at the earliest moment that Cremation is proposed, and the day and hour desired for it to take place.

The forms for making application for Cremation and for giving the required Medical Certificates (*viz.*, Forms A., B. and C.) should be obtained as soon as possible. Those issued by the Crematorium at which the Cremation is to take place should be used invariably (see list of Crematoria, pages 19-49).

*See Index Directory of Advertisers.

TO INSURE CREMATION AT DEATH.

In order to insure Cremation at death the party desiring it should communicate his wishes to his executors and friends, or the desire for Cremation may not become known until after the funeral. A written request for Cremation is not necessary or legally binding, but it leaves no doubt as to the testator's wishes, and relieves executors and others of the responsibility of deciding. A direction in the following form is recommended :—

I HEREBY place on record my earnest desire that my body shall be Cremated after death.

Signature

Address

Witness

Date

Loose copies of this Form may be obtained upon application.

The Cremation Society of England, 324, Regent Street, London, W., will willingly give information relative to Cremation, and invite everyone interested in this movement to become a member.

Any person approved by the Council may become a life-member of the Society by paying five guineas down, or six annual subscriptions of one guinea. Life-membership carries the privilege of being cremated at any British Crematorium without fee, and a certificate is given to that effect.

N.B.—This Form should be deposited in an accessible place.

TO INSURE THE ARRANGEMENTS
FOR CREMATION BEING CARRIED
OUT IN THE

MOST APPROVED MANNER,

IMMEDIATE NOTICE SHOULD BE
SENT TO

MAXWELL BROS., LTD.,

Cremators.

Chief Office: 310 & 312, BRIXTON ROAD,
427, BRIXTON ROAD,
252, BRIXTON HILL,
145, STREATHAM HIGH ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.

Telephones:
143 BRIXTON,
250 STREATHAM.

ESTABLISHED
1842.

A representative will at once attend and relieve
the bereaved of all unnecessary trouble at a

STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGE.

Literature dealing with Cremation,

Published by

THE CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, 324, Regent Street, W.

The following works on Cremation will be forwarded post free on receipt of stamps or P.O.O., or through any bookseller.

MODERN CREMATION: ITS HISTORY AND PRACTICE. By the late Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., M.B. Lond., President of the Society. 4th edition. Paper, 1s.; cloth, 2s.

CREMATION: The Treatment of the Body after Death, by the late Sir HENRY THOMPSON, Bart.; together with "Cremation or Burial," by the late Sir T. SPENCER WELLS, Bart., and the charge of Sir JAMES STEPHEN delivered at Cardiff. 3rd edition, 1884. 1s.

D^{R.} FARQUHARSON (Rt. Hon. R. FARQUHARSON) ON CREMATION, being one of the Aberdeen City Lectures delivered on November 30th, 1899. 4d.

BURIAL AND CREMATION, being a Paper read at the International Congress of Hygiene, held in London, 1891, by the late Sir HENRY THOMPSON, Bart. 3d.

CREMATION: The Medical *Responsibilities* it entails, with Special Relation to Improved Certification of Death. By the late Sir HENRY THOMPSON. 2nd edition, 1898. 3d.

SPEECH OF SIR HENRY THOMPSON, BART., at the General Meeting of Members at Grosvenor House on March 15th, 1899, being a Reprint in pamphlet form. 4d.

LECTURE ON CREMATION, by the Rev. R. USSHER, S. Alban's, Isle of Wight, 1891. 2d.

LECTURE, by the Rev. C. VOYSEY, B.A. 6d.

GOLDER'S GREEN CREMATORIUM: Record of Proceedings at Opening Ceremony. 2d.

CREMATION IN GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated Handbook, 1909. 6d.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARRANGING CREMATION at Golder's Green or Woking. *Free.*

GOLDER'S GREEN CREMATORIUM. Illustrated and Descriptive Booklet. *Free.*

WOKING CREMATORIUM. Descriptive Booklet. *Free.*

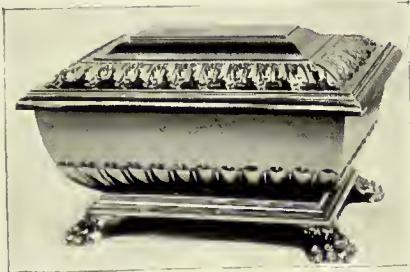
INGALL, PARSONS, CLIVE & CO., LTD.,

BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, Etc.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Cremation Shells,
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The "IBIS" Urn. Solid
Bronze.

(Registered Design.)



"TUDOR" CASKET.
Fumed Oak.

(To contain plain Terra-Cotta Urn or
Metal Lining.)

"SHERATON" CASKET.
Walnut Inlaid.

(To contain plain Terra-Cotta Urn or
Metal Lining.)



*The Company's Manufactures can be obtained through any Funeral
Director, or from the London Cremation Company.*



CHAPTER 8.

A.D. An Act for the regulation of the burning of Human
1902. Remains, and to enable Burial Authorities to
establish Crematoria. [22nd July, 1902.]

BE it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by
and with the advice and consent of the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this
present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the
same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Cremation Act, 1902.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

The expression "burial authority" shall mean any burial board, any council, committee, or other local authority having the powers and duties of a burial board, and any local authority maintaining a cemetery under the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, or under any local Act;

The expression "crematorium" shall mean any building fitted with appliances for the purpose of burning human remains, and shall include everything incidental or ancillary thereto.

42 & 43
Vict. c.
31.

3. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

The expression "burial authority" shall mean the parish council or town council of any parish or burgh, as the case may be, vested with the powers and duties conferred by the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855, or any Act amending the same;

The expression "the Local Government Board" shall mean the Local Government Board for Scotland;

The expression "Secretary of State" shall mean the Secretary for Scotland.

Application
to Scotland.

18 & 19
Vict. c.
58.

4. The powers of a burial authority to provide and maintain burial grounds or cemeteries, or anything essential, ancillary, or incidental thereto, shall be deemed to extend to and include the provision and maintenance of crematoria:

Provided that no human remains shall be burned in any such crematorium until the plans and site thereof have been approved by the Local Government Board, and until the crematorium has been certified by the burial authority to the Secretary of State to be complete, built in accordance with such plans, and properly equipped for the purpose of the disposal of human remains by burning.

A.D.
1902.Burial
author-
ity may
provide
for cre-
mation

5. No crematorium shall be constructed nearer to any dwelling house than two hundred yards, except with the consent, in writing, of the owner, lessee, and occupier of such house, nor within fifty yards of any public highway, nor in the consecrated part of the burial ground of any burial authority.

Site of
crema-
torium.

6. A burial authority may accept a donation of land for the purpose of a crematorium, and a donation of money or other property for enabling them to acquire, construct, or maintain a crematorium.

Donations
of
land.

7. The Secretary of State shall make regulations as to the maintenance and inspection of crematoria and prescribing in what cases and under what conditions the burning of any human remains may take place, and directing the disposition or interment of the ashes, and prescribing the forms of the notices, certificates, and declarations to be given or made before any such burning is permitted to take place, such declarations to be made under and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, and also regulations as to the registration of such burnings as have taken place. A copy of such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be then sitting, or, if not, then within three weeks after the beginning of the next ensuing Session of Parliament; and, after such regulations have lain for forty days before Parliament, then, unless within such forty days an address has been presented by one or other of the said Houses praying His Majesty to withhold his assent from such regulations or any part thereof, such regulations shall have the same effect as if they were enacted in this Act. All statutory provisions relating to the destruction and falsification of registers of

Regula-
tions as
to burn-
ing.
5 & 6
Will.
c. 62.

A.D.
1902.
—
54 & 55
Vict. c.
39.

burials, and the admissibility of extracts therefrom as evidence in courts and otherwise, shall apply to the register of burnings directed by such regulations to be kept, and the Stamp Act, 1891, shall apply to a register under this Act as if it were a register of burials.

Penal-
ties for
breach
of regu-
lations,
&c.

8.—(1) Every person who shall contravene any such regulation as aforesaid, or shall knowingly carry out or procure or take part in the burning of any human remains except in accordance with such regulations and the provisions of this Act, shall (in addition to any liability or penalty which he may otherwise incur) be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds. Provided that any person aggrieved by any conviction may appeal therefrom to quarter sessions.

(2) Every person who shall wilfully make any false declaration or representation, or sign or utter any false certificate, with a view to procuring the burning of any human remains, shall (in addition to any penalty or liability which he may otherwise incur) be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding two years.

(3) Every person who with intent to conceal the commission or impede the prosecution of any offence, procures or attempts to procure the cremation of any body, or with such intent makes any declaration or gives any certificate under this Act, shall be liable to conviction on indictment to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years.

Fees.

9. The burial authority may demand payment of any such charges or fees for the burning of human remains in any crematorium provided by them as may be authorised by any table approved by the Local Government Board, and such charges or fees, and any other expenses properly incurred in or in connection with the cremation of a deceased person, shall be deemed to be part of the funeral expenses of the deceased.

Saving
for coro-
ners, 50
& 51
Vict. c.
71.

10. Nothing in this Act shall interfere with the jurisdiction of any coroner under the Coroners Act, 1887, or any Act amending the same, and nothing in this Act shall authorise the burial authority or any person to create or permit a nuisance.

Incum-
bent not
to be
obliged
to per-
form
burial
service.

11. The incumbent of any ecclesiastical parish shall not, with respect to his parishioners or persons dying in his parish, be under any obligation to perform a funeral service before, at, or after the cremation of their remains, within the ground of a burial authority, but, upon his refusal so to do, any clerk in Holy Orders of the Estab-

lished Church not being prohibited under ecclesiastical censure, may, with the permission of the bishop and at the request of the executor of the deceased person, or of the burial authority, or other person having charge of the cremation or interment of the cremated remains, perform such service within such ground.

12. In any table of fees respecting burials to be made or approved by the Secretary of State, a fee may be fixed in respect of a burial service before, at, or after cremation, and if no fee is fixed, the fee, if any, fixed in respect of a burial service shall apply.

13. Sections fifty-two and fifty-seven of the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, and any similar provisions in any local and personal Act authorising the making of a cemetery, shall apply to the disposition or interment of the ashes of a cremated body as if it were the burial of a body.

14. As from the date at which regulations under this Act come into force, any provisions of any local and personal Act for the like purpose as this Act, and any byelaws or regulations made thereunder, shall, so far as they relate to that purpose, cease to be in operation.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and three.

16. This Act shall not apply to Ireland.

A.D.
1902.
—

Fees
may be
fixed.

Applica-
tion of
10 & 11
Vict. c.
65, ss. 52
and 57.

Repeal
of local
Acts.

Com-
mence-
ment
of Act.

Extent
of Act.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1903.
No. 286.

CREMATION, ENGLAND AND WALES.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, DATED MARCH 31, 1903, UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE CREMATION ACT, 1902.

I hereby, in pursuance of Section 7 of the Cremation Act, 1902, make the following regulations :—

Definitions.

“Cremation authority” means any burial authority or any company or person by whom a crematorium has been established.

“Medical referee” means a medical referee or deputy medical referee appointed in pursuance of Regulation 10.

Maintenance and Inspection of Crematoria.

1. Every crematorium shall be—

- (a) maintained in good working order;
- (b) provided with a sufficient number of attendants; and
- (c) kept constantly in a cleanly and orderly condition:

Provided that a crematorium may be closed by order of the Cremation Authority if not less than one month's notice be given by advertisement in two papers circulating in the locality and by written notice fixed at the entrance to the crematorium.

The Cremation Authority shall give notice in writing to the Secretary of State of the opening or closing of any crematorium.

2. Every crematorium shall be open to inspection at any reasonable time by any person appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of State or by the Local Government Board.

Conditions under which Cremations may take place.

3. No cremation of human remains shall take place except in a crematorium of the opening of which notice has been given to the Secretary of State.

4. It shall not be lawful to cremate the remains of any person who is known to have left a written direction to the contrary.

5. It shall not be lawful to cremate human remains which have not been identified.

6. No cremation shall be allowed until the death of the deceased has been duly registered, except where an inquest has been held and a certificate given by a coroner in Form E (see Regulation 8).

7. No cremation shall be allowed to take place unless application therefor be made, and the particulars stated in the application be confirmed by statutory declaration, in accordance with Form A in the schedule hereto.

The application must be signed and the statutory declaration made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative of the deceased, or, if made by any other person, must show a satisfactory reason why the application is not made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative.

8. No cremation shall be allowed to take place unless

- (a) A certificate in Form B be given by a registered medical practitioner who has attended the deceased during his last illness and who can certify definitely as to the cause of death, and a confirmatory medical certificate in Form C be given by another medical practitioner, who must be qualified as prescribed in Regulation 9; or
- (b) A post-mortem examination has been made by a medical practitioner expert in pathology, appointed by the Cremation Authority (or in case of emergency appointed by the Medical Referee), and a certificate given by him in Form D; or
- (c) An inquest has been held and a certificate has been given by the coroner in Form E.

No cremation shall take place except on the written authority of the Medical Referee given in Form F.

9. The confirmatory medical certificate in Form C, if not given by the Medical Referee, must be given by a registered medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing, who must either

- (a) be appointed for the purpose by the Cremation Authority; or
- (b) hold one of the following appointments:—Medical Officer of Health, Police Surgeon, Certifying Surgeon under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, Medical Referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897; or
- (c) hold an appointment as physician or surgeon in a public general hospital containing not less than 50 beds.

10. Every Cremation Authority shall appoint a Medical Referee, who must be a registered medical practitioner of not less than five years' standing and must possess such experience and qualifications as will fit him for the discharge of the duties required of him by these regulations. If otherwise qualified he may be a person holding the office of Coroner or of Medical Officer of Health.

Every Cremation Authority shall also appoint a Deputy Medical Referee possessing the like qualifications to act in the absence of the Medical Referee and in any case in which the Medical Referee has been the medical attendant of the deceased.

The Cremation Authority on making any such appointment shall notify the name, address, and qualifications of the Medical Referee or Deputy Medical Referee to the Secretary of State.

11. It shall be lawful for the Medical Referee if he has personally investigated the cause of death to give a certificate in Form C, and if he has made the post-mortem examination to give a certificate in Form D. The Medical Referee, if a coroner, may himself give the coroner's certificate in Form E.

12. The duties of the Medical Referee shall be as follows:—

- (1) He shall not allow any cremation to take place if it appears that the deceased left a written direction to the contrary.
- (2) He shall not (except where an inquest has been held and a certificate given by a Coroner in Form E) allow any cremation to take place unless he is satisfied that the death of the deceased has been duly registered, by the production of a "Certificate of Registry of Death" on one of the forms provided by the Registrar-General for production in case of burial.
- (3) He shall, before allowing the cremation, examine the application and certificates and ascertain that they are such as are required by these regulations and that the inquiry made by the persons giving the certificates has been adequate. He may make any inquiry with regard to the application and certificates that he may think necessary.
- (4) He shall not allow the cremation unless he is satisfied that the application is made by an executor or by the nearest surviving relative of the deceased, or, if made by any other person, that the fact that the executor or nearest relative has not made the application is sufficiently explained, and that the person making the application is a proper person to do so.
- (5) He shall not allow the cremation unless he is satisfied that the fact and cause of death have been definitely ascertained; and in particular, if the cause of death assigned in the medical certificates be such as, regard being had to all the circumstances, might be due to poison, to violence, to any illegal operation, or to privation or neglect, he shall require a post-mortem examination to be held, and if that fails to reveal the cause of death shall decline to allow the cremation unless an inquest be held and a certificate given by the coroner in Form E.

- (6) If it appears that death was due to poison, to violence, to any illegal operation or to privation or neglect, or if there is any suspicious circumstances whatsoever, whether revealed in the certificates or otherwise coming to his knowledge, he shall decline to allow the cremation unless an inquest be held and a certificate given by the coroner in Form E.
- (7) If a coroner has given notice that he intends to hold an inquest on the body, he shall not allow the cremation to take place until the inquest has been held.
- (8) He may in any case decline to allow the cremation without stating any reason.

In the case of the remains of a person who has died in any place out of England the Medical Referee may accept a Declaration containing the particulars prescribed in Form A if it be made before any person having authority in that place to administer an oath or to take a declaration; and he may accept certificates in Forms B, C, and D, if they be signed by any medical practitioners who are shown to his satisfaction to possess qualifications substantially equivalent to those prescribed in the case of each certificate by these regulations.

13. The foregoing regulations, 5 to 12, shall not apply to the cremation of the remains of a deceased person who has already been buried for not less than one year. Such remains may be cremated, subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may impose in the exhumation licence granted by him or otherwise; and any such cremation in which those conditions are not observed shall be deemed a contravention of these regulations.

14. In the case of any person dying of plague, cholera, or yellow fever on board ship or in a hospital or temporary place of reception of the sick provided by a Port or other local authority under the Public Health Acts or by a Hospital Committee under the Isolation Hospital Acts, the Medical Referee, if satisfied as to the cause of death, may dispense with any of the requirements of regulations 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12. These regulations may also be temporarily suspended or modified in any district during an epidemic or for other sufficient reason by an order of the Secretary of State on the application of a Local Authority.

15. Notwithstanding the foregoing regulations 6 to 12, the Medical Referee may permit the cremation of the remains of a stillborn child if it be certified to be stillborn by a registered medical practitioner after examination of the body, and if the referee after such inquiries as he may think necessary is satisfied that it was stillborn, and that there is no reason for further examination.

Disposition of Ashes.

16. After the cremation of the remains of a deceased person the ashes shall be given into the charge of the person who applied for the cremation if he so desires. If not, they shall be retained by the cremation authority, and, in the absence of any special arrangement for their burial or preservation, they shall be decently interred in a burial ground or in land adjoining the crematorium reserved for the burial of ashes. In the case of ashes left temporarily in the charge of the cremation authority and not removed within a reasonable time, a fortnight's notice shall be given to the person who applied for the cremation before the remains are interred.

Registration of Cremations, &c.

17. Every cremation authority shall appoint a Registrar who shall keep a register of all cremations carried out by the cremation authority in Form G. He shall make the entries relating to each cremation immediately after the cremation has taken place, except the entry in the last column, which he shall make as soon as the remains of the deceased have been handed to the relatives or otherwise disposed of.

18. All applications, certificates, statutory declarations and other documents relating to any cremation shall be marked with a number corresponding to the number in the register, shall be filed in order, and shall be carefully preserved by the cremation authority.

All such registers and documents shall be open to inspection at any reasonable hour by any person appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of State, the Local Government Board or the Chief Officer of any Police Force.

19. When any crematorium is closed as provided in Regulation 1, the Cremation Authority shall send all registers and documents relating to the cremations which have taken place therein to the Secretary of State, or otherwise dispose of them as he may direct.

20. The Secretary of State may make any inquiry he thinks fit as to the carrying out of these Regulations in connection with any Crematorium.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
3rd March, 1903.

Schedule.

DRAFT FORMS.

FORM A.

Application for Cremation, with Statutory Declaration.

1, (name of applicant)

(address)

(occupation)

apply to the

to undertake the cremation of the remains of

(name of deceased)

(address)

(occupation)

(age)

(sex)

(whether married, widow, widower, or unmarried)

The true answers to the questions set out below are as follows:—

1. Are you an executor or the nearest surviving relative of the deceased?

2. If not, state

(a) Your relationship to the deceased. (a)

(b) The reason why the application is made by you (b) and not by an executor or any nearer relative.

3. Did the deceased leave any written directions as to the mode of disposal of his remains? If so, what?

4. Have the near relatives* of the deceased been informed of the proposed cremation?

* The term "near relative" as here used includes widow or widower, parents, children above the age of 16, and any other relative usually residing with the deceased.

5. Has any near relative of the deceased expressed any objection to the proposed cremation? If so, on what ground?

6. What was the date and hour of the death of deceased?

7. What was the place where deceased died? (Give address and say whether own residence, lodgings, hotel, hospital, nursing home, &c.)

8. Do you know, or have you any reason to suspect, that the death of the deceased was due, directly or indirectly, to

(a) violence; (b) poison; (c) privation or neglect?

9. Do you know any reason whatever for supposing that an examination of the remains of the deceased may be desirable?

10. Give name and address of the ordinary medical attendant of the deceased.

11. Give names and addresses of the medical practitioners who attended deceased during his last illness.

I do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that all the particulars stated above are true, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief no material particular has been omitted; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

(Signature)

*Declared at
the day of
before me,

(Signature)

FORM B.

Certificate of Medical Attendant.

I am informed that application is about to be made for the cremation of the remains of

(name of deceased)

(address)

(occupation)

Having attended the deceased before death, and seen and identified the body after death, I give the following answers to the questions set out below:—

1. On what date, and at what hour did he or she die?
2. What was the place where the deceased died? (Give address and say whether own residence, lodgings, hotel, hospital, nursing home, &c.)
3. Are you a relative of the deceased? If so, state the relationship.
4. Have you, so far as you are aware, any pecuniary interest in the death of the deceased?
5. Were you the ordinary medical attendant of the deceased? If so, for how long?
6. Did you attend the deceased during his or her last illness? If so, for how long?
7. When did you last see the deceased alive? (Say how many days or hours before death.)
8. How soon after death did you see the body, and what examination of it did you make?
9. What was the cause of death? { Primary
Secondary

* This declaration must be made before a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner of Oaths.

(Specify the disease, injury, &c., and if possible distinguish the primary from the secondary cause as in the Death Certificate.)

What was its duration in years, months, or days?

10. What was the mode of death? (Say whether syncope, coma, exhaustion, convulsions, &c.)

What was its duration in days, hours, or minutes?

11. State how far the answers to the last two questions are the result of your own observations, or are based on statements made by others. If on statements made by others, say by whom.

12. Did the deceased undergo any operation during the final illness or within a year before death? If so, what was its nature, and who performed it?

13. By whom was the deceased nursed during his or her last illness? (Give names, and say whether professional nurse, relative, &c. If the illness was a long one, this question should be answered with reference to the period of four weeks before the death.)

14. Who were the persons (if any) present at the moment of death?

15. In view of the knowledge of the deceased's habits and constitution, do you feel any doubt whatever as to the character of the disease or the cause of death?

16. Do you know, or have you any reason to suspect, that the death of the deceased was due, directly or indirectly, to

(a) violence; (b) poison; (c) privation or neglect?

17. Have you any reason whatever to suppose a further examination of the body to be desirable?

18. Have you given the certificate required for registration of death?

I hereby certify that the answers given above are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that there is no circumstance known to me which can give rise to any suspicion that the death was due wholly or in part to any other cause than disease
 accident
or which makes it desirable that the body should not be cremated.

(Signature)

(Address)

(Registered qualifications)

(Date)

NOTE.—This certificate must be handed or sent in a closed envelope by the Medical practitioner who signs it to the Medical practitioner who is to give the confirmatory certificate below.

FORM C.

Confirmatory Medical Certificate.

I have examined the foregoing medical certificate, and have made personal inquiry as stated in my answers to the questions below:—

1. Have you seen the body of the deceased?
2. Have you carefully examined the body externally?
3. Have you made a post-mortem examination?
4. Have you seen and questioned the medical practitioner who gave the above certificate?
5. Have you seen and questioned any other medical practitioner who attended the deceased?
6. Have you seen and questioned any person who nursed the deceased during his last illness, or who was present at the death?
7. Have you seen and questioned any of the relatives of the deceased?
8. Have you seen and questioned any other person?

(In the answers to questions 5, 6, 7, and 8, give names and addresses of persons seen and say whether you saw them alone.)

I am satisfied that the cause of death was and I certify that I know of no circumstance which can give rise to any suspicion that death was due wholly or in part to any other cause than { disease
accident } or which makes it desirable that the body should not be cremated.

(Signature)

(Address)

(Date)

(Registered qualifications)

(Office)

NOTE.—The Certificates in Forms B and C must be handed or sent in a closed envelope to the Medical Referee by one or other of the Medical practitioners by whom they are given

FORM D.

Certificate after Post-Mortem Examination.

I hereby certify that, acting* on the instructions of Medical Referee to the I made a post-mortem examination of the remains of

(Name)

(Address)

(Occupation)

* Where the Medical Referee himself gives this certificate, strike out the words in italics and insert "as."

The result of the examination is as follows:—

I am satisfied that the cause of death was
and that there is no reason for making any toxicological analysis† or for
the holding of an inquest.

(Signature)

(Address)

(Date)

(Registered qualifications)

FORM E.

Coroner's Certificate.

I certify that I held an inquest on the body of
and that the verdict of the Jury was as follows:—

Medical evidence was given by

I am satisfied from the evidence that the cause of death was
and that no circumstance exists which could render necessary any further
examination of the remains or any analysis of any part of the body.

(Date)

Coroner.

FORM F.

Authority to Cremate.

Whereas application has been made for the cremation of the remains of

(Name‡)

(Address)

(Occupation)

And whereas I have satisfied myself that all the requirements of the
Cremation Act, 1902, and of the Regulations made in pursuance of that
Act, have been complied with, that the cause of death has been definitely
ascertained, and that there exists no reason for any further inquiry or
examination:

I hereby authorise the Superintendent of the Crematorium at
to cremate the said remains.

(Signature)

Medical Referee to the

(Date)

NOTE.—This authority should be signed in duplicate—one copy to be retained
with certificates and the other sent by the Medical Referee to the Superintendent
of Crematorium.

† The words in italics should be omitted where a toxicological analysis has
been made and its result is stated in this certificate or in a certificate attached
to it.

‡ In the case of a stillborn child, in place of the name, address, and occupation,
insert a description sufficient to identify the body, and in place of the words
“that the cause of death has been definitely ascertained” insert the words “that
the child was stillborn.”



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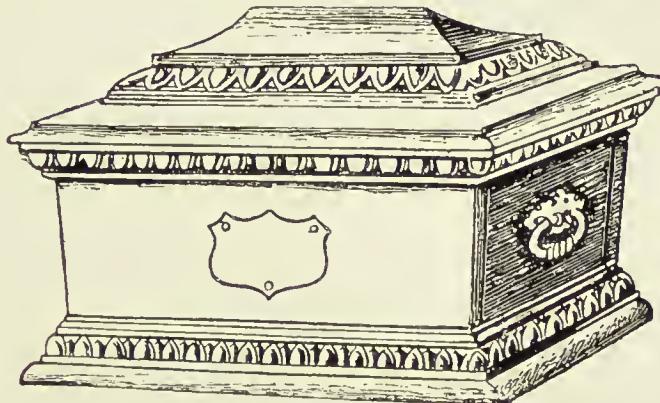
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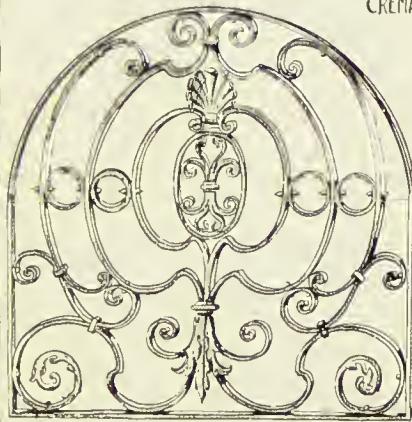


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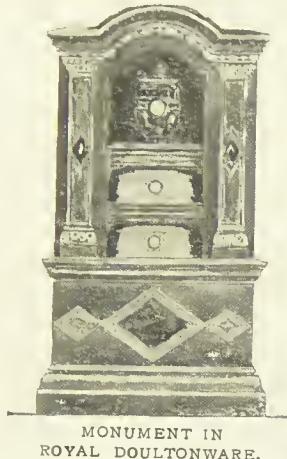
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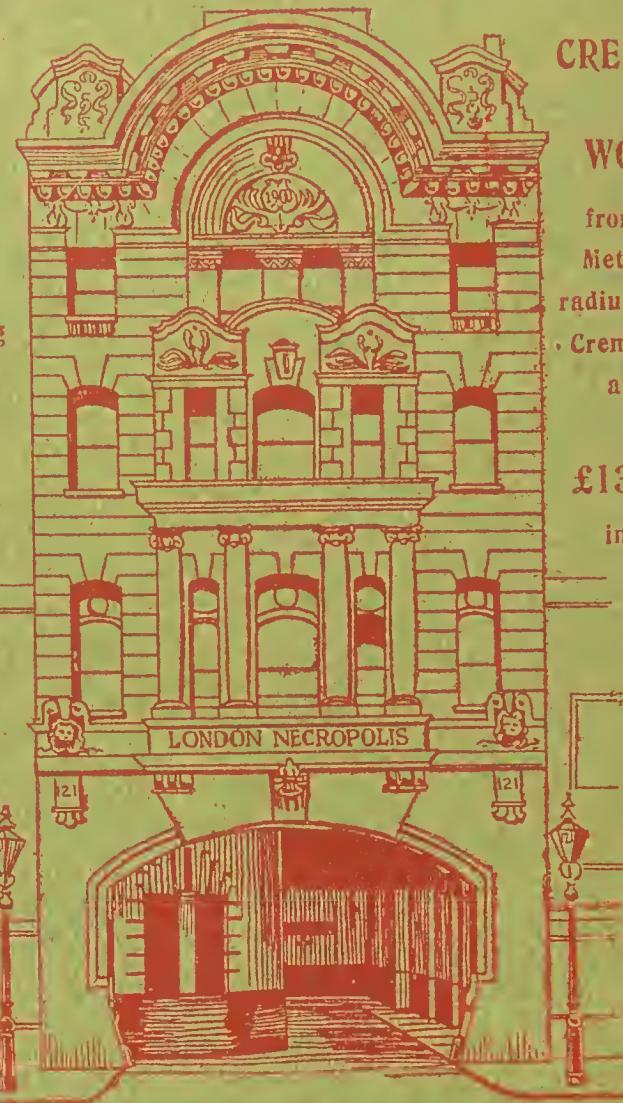
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